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LITERATURE.

The New Testament in the Original Greek. The Text Revised by Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., and Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D. (Macmillan.)

IF, by some singular fortune, Erasmus had got into his possession the jealously guarded Vatican MS., and, instead of the corrupt documents which were actually at his command, had relied chiefly or exclusively on its authority for his text, not only would the whole course of textual criticism have been other than it has been, but Protestant Christendom would, from the first, have had the New Testament in an extremely pure and unadulterated form. To suppose this, indeed, is to suppose that such a text would not at once have been swept away in a storm of monkish rage, or else have been gradually corrupted, as the Erasmusian text actually was in one notorious case, to bring it into conformity with the Vulgate. But with this abatement, the above conclusion follows inevitably from the labours, now happily completed, of Profs. Westcott and Hort, of whose recently published text the distinguishing feature is undoubtedly its dependence—not, of course, in any exclusive sense—on B as the great primary authority. This MS., they hold, stands almost entirely independent of the three great lines of corruption, “the Western,” “the Alexandrian,” and “the Syrian,” with the exception, however, of the Pauline Epistles, in which “there is an unquestionable intermingling of readings derived from a Western text.” It must not, however, be supposed that otherwise the text is absolutely pure, inasmuch as account must also be taken of a “sporadic corruption independent of the three great lines” just named, by which the Gospel of St. Matthew in particular has been affected. Thus the Vatican stands first. Next to it, but next at a considerable interval, comes the Sinaitic (S). These two MSS. are far before all others. Where they agree, their readings have the very highest probability; indeed, “can never be safely rejected altogether.” Where they differ, B will generally be found to be right.

The judgment of these editors on the Sinaitic is of so much interest and importance that I must give it in their own words:—

“As in its contemporary, B, the text seems to be entirely, or all but entirely, pre-Syrian; and, further, a very large part of the text is in like manner free from Western or Alexandrian elements. On the other hand, this fundamental text has undergone extensive mixture either with another text, itself already mixed, or, more probably, with two separate texts—one Western, one Alexandrian.”

Of the MS. next to these in importance as in age (the Alexandrian), we are told, “The text of A stands in broad contrast to those of either B or S,” being in the Gospels “fundamentally Syrian,” and in the Acts and Epistles of a mixed character, the Alexandrian outnumbering the Western readings. “Every other known Greek MS. (including A) has either a mixed or a Syrian text, mixture becoming rarer as we approach the time when the Syrian text no longer reigned supreme, but virtually reigned alone.”

To show in detail, or even generally, the steps by which these results have been arrived at would, of course, be impossible in the short space at my disposal here; but the Introduction, which is a masterly argument on the methods of textual criticism and the application of its principles to the text of the New Testament, will well repay careful study. Attaching due weight to internal evidence in its two important divisions of “intrinsic” and “transcriptional” probability, as a means of forming a preliminary judgment, the editors lay down their great principle—a principle, indeed, which may be thought self-evident, but which, in their judgment, has never been consistently carried out—that “knowledge of documents should precede final judgment upon readings.” This knowledge, however, must be not only of documents taken singly, but taken in their relations to one another, and as members of the groups or classes into which all the surviving documentary authorities can be divided. Hence another important rule, that “all trustworthy restoration of corrupted texts is founded on the study of their history.” And this history—the history of the New Testament text—can be learned only by the most elaborate comparison of the MSS. with one another, with the versions, and with the quotations of the Fathers. The evidence shows that corruption began at a very early period—indeed, there seems to be no reason why it may not have commenced with the first copies from the autographs themselves. The general tendency was to add to the text, either for harmonistic purposes, or to smooth over the roughnesses of the original, the Western scribes being in these respects particularly bold, the Alexandrians more attentive to nice points of language. These earlier corruptions, however, did not proceed upon any system; but some time after the middle of the third century there would seem to have been what may properly be called a “recension,” or rather two successive recensions, of the text, no doubt with the view of producing uniformity; and, as the text thus formed connects itself more immediately with Antioch, these editors prefer to call it Syrian rather than by its more usual name of Byzantine. Any reading, then, which can be shown to be pre-Syrian, and to be neither Western nor Alexandrian, will be genuine.

Considering now the almost paramount authority ascribed by Drs. Westcott and Hort to B S in combination, and the very high place which they give to B alone, it is hardly necessary to say that their text will be found to differ materially not only from the *Textus Receptus*—that is a mere matter of course—but from what may be regarded as at present, to a great extent, the received text of the learned world, Tischendorf’s eighth edition.

The most important variation is unquestionably the now famous *μονογενὴς θεὸς* for *ὁ μονογενὴς υἱὸς* in John i. 18, which is here presented without even an alternative reading; for, though *ὁ μ. υἱὸς* stands in the margin, it is marked simply as a reading of more than ordinary interest, not as one that may possibly be right. As, indeed, *μ. θεὸς* is found in both the great MSS., it is clear that, on the principles on which the text is constructed, there really is no alternative, since only the strongest internal evidence could render a reading thus attested even doubtful. And this evidence, in the view of the editors, does not exist. Transcriptional probability, they consider, is decidedly in favour of their text; intrinsic probability not against it. That changes were ever made in a dogmatic interest is a supposition which they confidently reject, and for which it must be admitted there is not in this case much ground, seeing that *μ. θεὸς* really says nothing that has not been implied in the preceding verses, whereas the accidental substitution of the familiar *μ. υἱὸς* for the unique *μ. θεὸς* is perfectly intelligible. If the editors have no hesitation here, it might be supposed they would have even less about *θεοῦ* for *κυρίου* in Acts xx. 28, where the reading of B S, though hitherto rejected from the chief critical editions, is actually that of the *Textus Receptus*. They have, indeed, no doubt as to the genuineness of *θεοῦ*; but the reading is evidently felt to be a difficult one, the intrinsic evidence being at least doubtful, and Dr. Hort even goes so far as to suggest that an original *υἱοῦ* may possibly have dropped out after *ἰδίων*, the addition of which would give the excellent sense, “the church of God which he hath purchased with the blood of his own son.” Space will not permit me to give other examples; but attention may be called to a class of readings which a rigid rule would exclude from the text, but which, as being almost certainly genuine scripture—i.e., authentic and apostolic—are here printed in double brackets. Such are the prayer of forgiveness in Luke xxiii. 34, and the agony, Luke xxii. 43, 44, which now, accordingly, are put on the same footing as John vii. 53–viii. 11, and the last twelve verses of Mark. Another example is the remarkable addition to Matt. xxvii. 49 (obviously an interpolation from John xix. 34)—*ἄλλος δὲ λαβὼν λόγχην ἐνέειν αὐτοῦ τὴν πλευράν, καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὕδωρ καὶ αἷμα*. Other instances, long recognised, are, of course, the well-known passages, Mark xvi. 9–20 and John vii. 53–viii. 11. On all these important notes will be found in the Appendix.

It only remains to say that this text, on which the labour of nearly thirty years has been spent, whatever exceptions it may be open to in particular instances, has every claim to be regarded as the final result of those methods of criticism which began with the proposals of Bentley in 1720, and have been pursued by a line of illustrious scholars down to our own day. It is not, of course, to be either expected or desired that all its readings will at once pass unchallenged. The judgment of the editors may sometimes be at fault; and the position which they assign to the Vatican MS. will no doubt be hotly contested. Still, unless the principles

on which they have proceeded can be shown to be radically wrong, it is not probable that their text will ultimately be required to submit to any serious modification. Time will show whether it is destined to become the new *textus ab omnibus receptus*.

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And here and there from out the woods
A brilliant tropic bird took flight;
And through the margins many a vine
Went wandering—roses, red and white
Tulip, wind-flower, and columbine
Blossomed."

In such purely ornamental work as this, "tropic birds" may flit and be welcome for their strange forms and vivid colours; the pencilling can scarcely be too minute or elaborate, and ordinary congruities may be disregarded. But the same licences are scarcely allowable in pictures—even legendary pictures—of human life; and when Mr. Aldrich compares the *Friar's* impatience to finish his holy work to that of

"one who feels, perchance,
That ere the longed-for goal be won,
Ere beauty bare her perfect breast,
Black death may pluck him from the sun,"

we feel that a tropic bird has flitted somewhat unjustifiably across the page. When we read that *Friar Jerome* listened to the robin holding forth "in his green pulpit on the elm," we find the image pretty and appropriate to the listener; but when the bird is called "the abbot of that wood," we feel the extra touch of an artist dwelling on his own fancies, and Mr. Aldrich comes between us and the *Friar*. In a different way the following lines from "*The Lady of Castlenore*" are over-decorative:—

"Here, in statue-like repose, an old wrinkled
mountain rose,
With its hoary head in snows, and wild roses at
its feet."

On a Japanese screen a composition of a snowy mountain and wild roses might be effective enough; but in nature the wild roses would have to be at the feet of the spectator, and not at the feet of the distant mountain, to form an appreciable contrast to the snows of its summit. In like manner Mr. Aldrich, in his beautifully told version of the "*Legend of Ara-Cali*," makes the "amber bills" of the birds in the "farthest mulberry" a colour-note in his picture.

Mr. Aldrich gives so many various and melodious turns to simple verse, has so bright a fancy and so delicate a wit, that there is every reason to expect much rare enjoyment from his future poems. It is only hyper-criticism that could find fault with the workmanship of his well-known "*Tita's Tears*," and there is scarcely a poem in this little book which does not charm with its prettiness. But he must remember that in such light and airy fabrics as he desires to weave a false touch makes a rent, a spot spoils the whole. Such conceits as calling the sea "God's half-uttered mystery—with its *million lips of shells*;" as "the trembling vine seemed bursting with its veins of wine," or "Her heart was folded deep in ours, our hearts are broken," would spoil finer poems than those in which they occur. Such slips as these, and that more serious one in "*Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book*" which ascribes to the devil the device which turns him from his sin, show that Mr. Aldrich is a poet of art rather than of nature, and needs to be more careful even than he is.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury. Edited by Prof. Stubbs. Vol. II. (Rolls Series.)

ANOTHER of the admirable editions of mediæval historical writers for which the Rolls Series is indebted to Dr. Stubbs is here made complete. The *Greater Chronicle* of Gervase, which filled the first volume, has already been noticed (*ACADEMY*, No. 432); and it is now followed by his three remaining works, the *Gesta Regum*, the *Actus Pontificum*, and the *Mappa Mundi*. By a narrow chance these have been preserved together in a single MS. at Cambridge, and only the second has been printed before. The longest and most important is the *Gesta Regum*, or *Smaller Chronicle*, two-thirds, however, of which belong to anonymous continuators. Speaking of the original work only, it must be further confessed that the portion which is of distinct value is still more limited in extent. As the *Chronicle* starts as far back as Brut, its earlier narrative is, of course, a mere compilation; and from the accession of Stephen down to the death of Richard I. it is chiefly an abridgment of the author's own larger work. But although this is all that can, with absolute certainty, be assigned to Gervase, the editor, on very good grounds, makes him also personally responsible for the few following pages down to 1210, the contents of which are of a character to add even to so well established a reputation as that of the Christ

Church annalist. If he ever carried on the *Greater Chronicle*, as he intended, beyond Richard's reign, the continuation has unfortunately not survived; and the history of the first eleven years of John in the *Gesta* is not only, therefore, entirely new matter, but, brief as it is, it forms a highly important supplement to previously known contemporary authorities. Among its special contributions to our knowledge of the period, the account of John's comprehensive measures for national defence against expected invasion after the loss of Normandy in 1205 is not the least noteworthy, including a unique copy of a curious document, which, on the unexceptionable authority of Dr. Stubbs, is of great constitutional value. As we now learn, too, for the first time, another effect of John's fears during the same crisis was the assembling of a great council at Oxford, at which he was forced to swear to maintain the rights of the kingdom. That this anticipation, as the editor styles it, of the submission at Runnymede should have passed unrecorded even by Matthew Paris is not a little remarkable. On the other hand, Paris himself is not more outspoken in his strictures on the King's character and conduct. If, indeed, as is not improbable, the author was among the Christ Church monks expelled from Canterbury in 1207, he had personal experience of John's tyranny; but of all the latter's glaring vices he appears, like others, to have been most impressed by his habitual faithlessness:—"Rex enim tantæ erat dolositatis ut vix aliquis dictis ejus fidem haberet vel scriptis, nam nec promissa sua nec caritas observabat."

Assuming that Gervase wrote as far down as 1210, from this point to the final jottings in 1327 the *Chronicle* is made up of a series of additions of various degrees of fulness and value. Although the authorship of no part can be traced, Dr. Stubbs succeeds in showing what is equally important—that the whole must have been composed either within the walls of Christ Church or at the dependent priory of St. Martin's, Dover; and he pursues the enquiry into the sources of each section with characteristic method and thoroughness. It is a curious fatality that he has to refer in his Preface to no less than three works emanating from the great Canterbury monastery, which were quoted by Wharton, but cannot now be identified. When so practised a hand has searched in vain, their recovery may well seem desperate; yet, as he himself remarks, they can hardly have perished since the beginning of the last century. There are, however, two other unpublished *Chronicles* very closely connected with portions of the *Gesta*, of which he has given very interesting and valuable particulars. Unfortunately, the condition of one of these—a *Chronicle* of St. Martin's, Dover—may almost be inferred from the fact that the only copy is in the Cottonian Library. Its charred and shrivelled leaves everywhere show traces of the fire of 1731; but, in spite of irreparable lacunæ, enough remains to make it worth adding to the Rolls Series, if only for the sake of comparison with the present volume. It is certainly a relief to turn from it to the exceptionally fine and well-preserved MS. which contains the *Polistorie*, or great French *Chronicle* of Christ

Church. The importance of this work is brought out far more clearly here than in Sir T. D. Hardy's *Descriptive Catalogue*; and, after the expression of Dr. Stubbs's opinion, it would be a pity if the difficulty to which he alludes, of finding a competent editor, should hinder its publication.

With so many literary questions to solve, it is not surprising that Dr. Stubbs has found little room for anything else in his Preface, not a word of which could easily be spared. At the same time he has continued to touch incidentally upon a number of points placing the historical value of the several continuations of the original *Gesta* of Gervase beyond question. A typical example may be seen in his few pregnant remarks upon the bull of Innocent IV. appointing Boniface of Savoy Archbishop of Canterbury in 1243. The significance of this document might easily have been missed by anyone less a master of the subject than himself. Its striking feature is the papal assumption at so early a date of the right to dispose of the temporalities as well as the spiritualities of the see; and, although it has been used by the editor in his *Constitutional History*, it is published here for the first time. But, as he justly observes, to do anything like adequate justice to a work extending over so long and critical a period of our national history would require a whole volume of prolegomena. Its chief interest naturally lies in the later years of Henry III. and in the following reign; and, with space at command, the editor might have found in it materials for portraits of Montfort and Edward I. worthy of being set beside those which he has elsewhere drawn of Henry II., Richard, and John. For the barons' war, as viewed from within one or the other of two Kentish monasteries, the Chronicle must take its place as a leading authority, and special thanks are due to Dr. Stubbs for having at length brought what he calls its "almost virgin ore" within easy reach.

Of the two other works of Gervase included in the volume, that entitled the *Actus Pontificum* has long been known through the edition published by Twysden in 1652. It contains the Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury down to the author's contemporary, Hubert Walter; and its value as the first attempt of its kind receives fresh endorsement at the hand of the pre-ent editor. With regard to the *Mappa Mundi*, the nature of the contents would hardly be guessed from the title. Under the heads of the several counties, it gives a list of monastic houses in England, together with the names of hospitals, castles, and waters, sweet and salt. At the end have been added the Episcopal sees throughout the world, instead of which the author might with more advantage have given the list, promised in the Preface, of all the parish churches and chapels in his own country. The work, as it stands, is now first printed; but Dr. Stubbs is apparently not aware that some very similar lists, for which it supplied the groundwork, were published some years since by Mr. W. De G. Birch.

GEO. F. WARNER.

A Prospectus of the Scientific Study of the Hindû Law. By J. H. Nelson. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE necessity of a reform in the administration of the so-called Hindû law in British India has often been shown, and was urged, in 1870, most ably by the late Prof. Goldstücker. This necessity has been felt to be chiefly urgent in the Madras Presidency, where, though much work has been done by individuals, the systems of law as recognised by the authorities are evidently not satisfactory or adequate to the wants of the day; but it has long been the unlucky fate of the Madras Presidency to have subordinate, but powerful, administrators who, always ready to promote the most crazy schemes of their relatives and friends, have thought fit to oppose everything of real use to the public or worthy of a Government. Such governors as Lord Napier and Ettrick and Lord Hobart inaugurated better times, but with their departure the old state of things has returned. In Bombay, a remarkably strong High Court has put matters on a sound footing, and the services of an eminent Sanskrit scholar (Dr. Bühler, now professor at Vienna) were secured to make this possible. Calcutta, on the other hand, is as weak as Madras; but the Hon. Whitley Stokes will, no doubt, amend this weakness. Such being the state of things, all well-wishers to the Madras Presidency must welcome Mr. Nelson's new work, especially as he is one of the most experienced judges in the South of India.

In this work, Mr. Nelson's object is twofold—(1) To discuss the question as to what Hindû Law depends on, and the age, &c., of the Sanskrit treatises referred to as authorities; (2) to decide how far the so-called Hindû Law is applicable to the peoples of Southern India. The first is no doubt of great interest so far as the history of India is concerned, but it can be hardly considered of much importance from the legal point of view; for it must be admitted that the Sanskrit treatises have guided for centuries the tribunals which Hindû kings constituted to determine disputes between their subjects, and which Colebrooke has admirably described. In the course of time a poor development of Sanskrit law occurred, and the Digests represent this. It is therefore useless, for practical purposes, to go any further back; for, when the Râjâ's courts (*e.g.*, at Tanjore) were asked what authorities they followed, the Digests were mentioned to Ellis and others.

From the historical point of view, the matters mentioned by Mr. Nelson are of great interest, and he has collected together all the most recent information. Writers in India must necessarily be weak on literary matters, so Mr. Nelson's book is quite unrivalled in this way; but I find it is not possible to agree with all his conclusions. Quotations from Dhârçvara's writings, whatever they were and whoever he may have been, are found hundreds of years before Dârâ Shukoh was born; and that prince's foreign name would never have been Sanskritised in such a form in the seventeenth century, when Muhammadan names are given correctly enough in Sanskrit books. Again, Mr. Nelson appears to me to raise much difficulty, without reason, as regards Vijnânçvara, whose date was

satisfactorily settled long ago by Prof. Bühler. So again (*p. 82 note*), he appears to prefer the form *Devânda* (a North Indian fabrication) to *Devanna*, which is certainly the correct spelling. So also, he accuses Varadarâja's treatise of being erroneous; but there is no reason for this at all, so far as I can see. The Digests occasionally differ, but nothing compared with the differences of English lawyers. It is also exceedingly doubtful now if the so-called laws of Manu have anything to do with the Vedic school of the Mânavas. I find that the Mânavagrihyasûtra is quite opposed to this view. Dr. Schröder, followed by Hopkins, has positively re-asserted the old theory; but Prof. Jolly, a most careful authority, has pronounced against it, and what evidence has been as yet discovered is also adverse. I hope, shortly, in a suitable place, to discuss this point at length. The first part of the book has, unfortunately, many misprints; but, as Mr. Nelson is in India, and the book was printed in England, this could not well be avoided.

The second object Mr. Nelson has in view is to determine how far the so-called Hindû law is applicable to the very different nations of the Indian continent. He appears hardly inclined to allow that it applies to any of them; but though, no doubt, acute English lawyers applied it to all, in earlier times, and made a great mistake in doing so, it is certain that the Brahmans have always used it for their own matters, and that the non-Muhammadan peoples of India, including the lowest castes, have always adopted it where they could. How well the primitive theological system of Hindû law suited the less-advanced peoples of South India and elsewhere is proved by the obstinate adherence to it of the immense number of Catholic and Muhammadan converts in the South, and of the Borahs and other Muhammadan converts in the North. It would be difficult now to find any considerable classes in the Tamil country who do not follow it, if they can, with care and zeal; but 500 years ago it is certain that this was not the case, and that the higher castes practised polyandry—*e.g.*, the kings of Madura, as Marco Polo's account goes to show. That Hindû law would be a step in advance for the lower castes there can be no doubt, and it is apparently what they themselves prefer; any more advanced system would not be liked, and would soon break down. But Mr. Nelson is undoubtedly in the right when he calls for further and more exact enquiry into the usages of the different tribes and races.

In a short time it will be impossible to do this, for the imitative natives of South India are fast picking up a paltry veneer of European notions which will render satisfactory enquiry impossible. Already considerable forgeries have been committed to exalt certain low castes, and truthful answers to questions are very rare. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Hindus of India have not been converted to Muhammadanism, as the Javanese were; the last are now far in advance of the Indian Hindus. Mr. Nelson has (following that eminent lawyer Mr. J. D. Mayne) pointed out an urgent necessity for a real reform in South India; it is to be hoped that it will be done.

A. BURNELL.

Cameos from Silver-land; or, the Experiences of a Young Naturalist in the Argentine Republic. Vol. I. By Ernest William White, F.Z.S. (Van Voorst.)

THIS book suggests a re-setting of the old childish puzzle as to whether it is preferable to be a greater fool than one looks or to look a greater fool than one is. Is it better that a book, being brimful of information, should at first sight appear very foolish; or that, though it contains nothing of value, it should have the appearance of wisdom? Probably the bookseller would answer this question in one way while the earnest reader would answer it in another. At any rate, it may at once be stated that the book now under notice, however absurd its manner, contains much valuable matter. If we first dwell for a moment on its faults it will be in no hostile spirit, but because we feel how great a pity it would be if these superficial faults, glaring as they are, should prevent due recognition of the sterling merits of the volume as a true and very valuable picture of the advantages and disadvantages of a country which now yearly attracts more and more English immigrants.

The author is terribly fond of long words. To him plants become bosquetish, plains are sabulous, cattle are meat-bearing beeves, dead men are cadavers, parrots are psittacs. The Republic is "a vast cerealic and frugiferous as well as a lanigerous and pellicferous region;" in it there is much "dunnine, capric, and porcine flesh;" and in some parts of this same tremendous region "the timid bident has usurped the place of the bellower and the neiger." These fine words are at least explicable; but we confess we do not understand why the Falkland Islands are called "this sea-swaddling," nor can we guess the nature of an "air-laden scent." Again, the author is sadly fond of figurative writing. According to him, "a general sigh escapes from the Andine summits for capital and labour;" and the Gran Chaco "gasps for population." The following account of butterfly athletics is perhaps excused by its quaintness:—

"Lazily reclining one day in the shade, and watching the butterflies, I noticed that one species (*Colias lesbia*) took possession of an alfalfa field, and as soon as any interloper of a different species so much as popped his head over the enclosure the whole corps instantly took up the cudgels and pursued the trespasser, and, having succeeded in driving him away, returned to their feast, which, not long after, they quitted in a body in order to cool their feet in the neighbouring wet sand."

Moreover, it is doubtful whether anyone, except Charles Dickens and the Aryans, whom Profs. Gubernatis and Max Müller call primitive, has more persistently personified the elements than does the author of these "Cameos." Lastly, to end our fault-finding, the printer and his reader have helped to mar the appearance of the book—the former by using unsightly type, the latter by allowing numberless misprints.

That a book with which it is necessary to find so many faults should yet be worthy of great praise and close attention may be surprising, but it is in the present instance true. The writer minutely describes many aspects of the

country which he evidently knows so well; and his just enthusiasm not blinding him to the faults of the Republic, he has produced a thoroughly well-balanced picture.

Mr. White gives good reasons for his belief in the future and increasing prosperity of the Republic. His picture of the life of the Argentine cattle farmer ought to attract many a public-school man who can find no work for his brain and muscle in over-full Europe. It ought also to attract many an ambitious young man from classes lower than that which uses the public schools; for on the Argentine plains the social ladder is climbed with a comparative ease, indicated in the local saying, "The father an innkeeper, the son a gentleman." On the other hand, the author does not fail to point out the great defect of the Republic; which is that in all things it has tried to run before it can walk. Its laws, its system of education, its railway system, and, in short, every one of its public institutions have been developed too rapidly, and to a degree of theoretical completeness so perfect as to make them useless to the young country. No baby should use a sharp razor.

There is but one small point in which Mr. White seems unduly sanguine. He regards with favour the spreading cultivation of the sugar-cane as "a very safe and highly remunerative industry in the country." Yet this industry has to face greater competition than almost any other, and it is far less peculiarly adapted to the Argentine soil and climate than are so many of the natural products of the Republic.

Another point in the book to which we can only allude, though it is worthy of much study, is the stupid and inhuman policy of the Argentines in avowedly undertaking to exterminate the Indians, even at the very time that the great want felt throughout the country is of population. Is it too late to hope that a body of devoted men may once more arise to teach the Europeans of the New World, as the Jesuits once so successfully did, the great lesson that the American Indian is far from being incapable of being turned by civilisation to use, and that the policy which would exterminate the Red Men is both a suicidal blunder and a fearful crime?

There is, perhaps, less natural history in this book than the second title seems to indicate; but another volume is now in the press which will, presumably, treat more fully of this subject. EVERARD F. IM THURN.

Where to find Ferns. With a Special Chapter on the Ferns round London. By Francis George Heath. (Sampson Low.)

THE cupidity of dealers and the folly of tourists threaten so many of our ferns with extinction that it was with alarm that we opened this account of where to find them all. But we must at once do Mr. Heath the justice of proclaiming him a master in the art of reserve. A reader who is told only that *Asplenium fontanum* grows in Wales, "between Tan y Bwlch and Tremadoc," is not in a position to do much harm; and when Mr. Heath is more communicative it is in the case of ferns abundant enough, as the Filmy Ferns, to take their chance. Cader Idris

might be added to his list of stations for the one-sided Filmy.

A few causes may delay the fate which, we suppose, inevitably awaits all rare species south of the Scottish Highlands. For one thing, ferns have an extraordinary power of eluding observation even when the observer's attention is sharpened by pecuniary motives. The present writer has seen the Holly Fern (*Asplenium lonchitis*) growing upon Cader Idris on ground incessantly searched. This station does not appear in Mr. Heath's list, and it is only known to one collector in the neighbourhood, in spite of the money value of the plant. A Dolgelly guide, too, assured us that everyone about there for the last twenty-four years had vainly sought *Asplenium septentrionale*, which has been found by one person only; this year the guide also found it. It grows abundantly within a small area, and with it we saw three or four plants of *A. germanicum*. In Cornwall, we have seen a single specimen of *A. septentrionale* near Trengwainton Cairn, and, as we did not take it, it may be there still. But not all of these localities are in Mr. Heath's lists, and we do not care to be more explicit.

Another saving agency is that local dealers often misname their specimens. Some do this from sheer *vûspis*, some from ignorance. We saw this summer in a watering-place of North Wales *Asplenium adiantum nigrum* ticketed *Gymnogramma* (a fern which Mr. Heath rightly says is confined to Jersey), a *Cystopteris* marked *Woodsia alpina*, and even the common sweet-scented *Nephrodium oreopteris* (*Lastrea montana* of Mr. Heath) represented by the *Filix mas*. *Thalictrum minus*, too, is commonly sold as a fern; and all these errors help to stave off the greediness of London and Manchester.

In spite of the natural omissions noticed above, Mr. Heath's lists of stations seem to us very full and satisfactory, and his book is one to be cordially recommended. He must not trust too much to the late Mr. Watson's *Topographical Botany*. That book was compiled from sources many of which were even then old. But Mr. Heath seems also to have been fortunate in himself making "finds," and we wish all his readers may share his luck if they imitate his discretion. Their task will be none the easier for such misprints as "Cwm Idwl" for "Cwm Idwal" (p. 53), "Llanetyd" for "Llanelltyd" (p. 99), "Crofnant" for "Crafnant" (p. 96). Carrick Gladden is, we believe, a range of cliffs without any cave. Mr. Heath is, of course, right in supposing that the Bracken grows in Merioneth; so does the Lady Fern.

FRANKLIN T. RICHARDS.

THE LETTERS OF GALIANI.

L'Abbé F. Galiani. Correspondance. Nouvelle Edition. Par Lucien Perey et Gaston Maugras. En 2 vols. (Paris: Calmann Lévy.)

To a careful student of the eighteenth century, who has made himself familiar with the brilliant and seductive society which in France constituted one of the charms of the age, Galiani is no unfamiliar figure. The little Neapolitan Abbé who could wield the French

tongue with such marvellous ease was possessed of wit and originality to a degree that formed an individuality which at once arrests the attention and is not easily forgotten. But to the general reader a new edition of his correspondence is a revelation.

The Abbé Galiani was born at Naples in 1728; and it may be remarked that he had no connexion with the Church other than the title of Abbé, which carried with it the solid advantage of giving the bearer the right to draw the income of two cures, this reward having been conferred on Galiani by his own Government for his works of erudition, and especially for his *Traité de la Monnaie*.

The Abbé came to Paris in 1759 in the capacity of secretary to the Naples embassy. M. de Choiseul was then Minister; the Seven Years' War had run through two years of its dreary course; but the successive reverses which were to prove so disastrous to France and to her colonial dominion had apparently in no way diminished her moral and literary ascendancy abroad, nor broken the spell which the most enlightened, refined, and, in appearance, frivolous nation of the world had cast over the whole civilised universe. Paris, the *Café de l'Europe*, to use Galiani's own words, was as gay and brilliant as ever; and the society which gathered there, entirely absorbed by intellectual pleasures, had little thought for such serious subjects as the fortunes of war or patriotic cares. Hence Galiani's first impressions were far from favourable to the French. His reception by M. de Choiseul may have contributed to this, for the Minister seems to have noticed only the meanness of Galiani's stature, and to have paid him but scant courtesy. The little Abbé felt thoroughly alone and friendless under the gloomy sky of Paris, in the midst of a society of which he had as yet seen only the bad and frivolous side. But these impressions were soon effaced; Galiani found his way into diplomatic society, and there made the acquaintance of Grimm, who introduced him to the Duchesse de Choiseul and to Mmes. d'Epinay and Geoffrin. The Abbé's striking originality and wonderful conversational gifts soon made him friends; and, after the lapse of a bare year, we find him in Mme. d'Epinay's country house, thoroughly at his ease, and intensely appreciated by all his fellow-guests. Here we meet him as the intimate friend of Diderot, of d'Alembert, of Helvetius, of d'Holbach; in a word, of all that group known as the philosophers, and thoroughly enchanted by that society which at first he had been tempted to judge so unfavourably.

It is impossible to deny the peculiar charm of the *salons* of Paris in the eighteenth century, whatever value we may set upon the theories broached by the men whose opinions were sought after and who set the fashion there, nor however severely we condemn the moral laxity of principle which they disseminated.

In no other age and country have bolder and more beneficent theories sprung in such abundance from the brains of thinkers who were at once great in intellectual stature and absolutely free from the least taint of prejudice; nor have philosophical speculations ever been presented to the world in a more attractive and lucid shape. The women of

the eighteenth century are, in particular, remarkable for the possession of mental faculties at once solid and brilliant, treating the weightiest subjects with the same clearness of style and grace of expression as if they had been discussing the frivolous common-places and trivial topics of every-day life. Galiani took great pleasure in ladies' society, and during ten years he enlivened the *salons* of Mme. Geoffrin, of Mme. d'Epinay, and of Mme. Necker with his sparkling wit. But at the same time he lost not one iota of his own individuality. Nor did he surrender in any way the independence of his judgment; we find him now laughing at his atheistical friends and proving to them the existence of God by the ingenious apologue of the loaded dice; now at variance with Rousseau and his educational theories; and now differing from Voltaire himself. Galiani took an especially active part in the controversy that was carried on between the early *économistes* and the philosophers. The bombast and extravagance of Quesnay's disciples, who preached the doctrines of their master, as they termed the latter, with all the zeal and fervour of neophytes who have suddenly discovered truth hitherto concealed from the world, as well as the cumbrous and not seldom obscure style of the writers of this school, were a sore offence to the solid, though somewhat superficial, common-sense of the little Abbé. It must be admitted that his criticisms in this respect were well grounded; and if, a little later, Turgot, the economist statesman, was unable to vanquish the prejudice and ignorance of his opponents, we must attribute this misfortune to the dogmatic and clumsy manner in which his theories of reform were presented to the world. But Galiani went too far in his dislike of absolute theories, and he was ignorant of the value of free trade. History has justified those who were the first to attack the time-honoured armoury of prohibitive tariffs, and in particular the restrictions which hampered the free circulation of grain not merely in Europe from country to country, but in France from province to province. The importance of the terrible bread question during the worst days of the Terror has not been appreciated with sufficient clearness; and it has become too much the fashion to ignore the fact that France, in common with other European countries, owes her present immunity from the scourge of periodical famines to the bold initiative of Quesnay and his followers.

To return to our subject. Galiani was in the very thick of the battle with the economists; he had just finished that masterpiece of elegant *persiflage*, the *Dialogue sur le Commerce des Blés*, and was about to deliver it into the printer's hands; when suddenly the totally unexpected news of his recal fell on him like a thunderbolt. His Minister, Jannucci, had not been tractable in the matter of the family compact; and M. de Choiseul, unable to wreak his vengeance directly on the principal, indemnified himself by insisting on the immediate recal of the subordinate. Galiani was forced to obey; but he left Paris with the sorest regret, committing his cherished work to the friendly care of Mme. d'Epinay, who promised to see it through

the press, and inconsolable at the thought that he should not be able to witness and enjoy the success which he expected it would win in the world of letters. Now commences a correspondence between Galiani and Mme. d'Epinay which was to constitute for the future the only bright spot in the Abbé's life, and which reflects from its constancy equal credit on both parties. This is the correspondence which has just been republished—we say republished, for two very incorrect editions appeared in 1818. The publishers have included in the present edition a certain number of inedited letters, some of which are very interesting; as, for instance, Galiani's letters to Mme. Necker, communicated by Mme. d'Haussonville; and a curious letter written by Queen Caroline of Naples to the Abbé when on his death-bed, exhorting him to repent, along with Galiani's well-worded answer to this singular preacher. We think the correspondence with the numismatist Pellerin, which is also published for the first time, out of place; the learned will not seek it in these volumes, and the general public will not be able to appreciate it. We think, too, that it would have been as well not to have printed some passages of a painful crudity which were suppressed in the earlier editions. There exists at the present day a passion for publishing historical documents exactly as they stand; but we fail to see the utility of such restitutions when, as is the case here, they add nothing to our knowledge of history, and in nowise heighten the vividness of a portrait.

But, in spite of these defects, and of others we could point out, this new edition of Galiani's correspondence is a solid gain to literature. For a very different reason, his letters are almost of as much value to the historical student as the letters of Walpole. It would be a task attended with no little interest to contrast the impression produced by a residence at Paris on two men so widely asunder in mental and moral disposition as Walpole and Galiani. The one liked and thoroughly enjoyed Parisian society, criticising it with a keenness that is altogether French; but he remained an Englishman at the core, and consequently was in a position to judge the society in which he moved with an unbiassed mind. He saw its defects, and was not afraid to speak of them. The other, on the contrary, was sensible only of the charms of Parisian society; he had lost all power to criticise its defects; he had ceased to be an Italian, and had become a Parisian. It is terrible to witness poor Galiani's shrieks of agony on being torn from the country of his adoption, and forced to return to Naples. He says:—

"They have torn me from Paris, and they have torn my heart from me. . . . When plants are transplanted, their whole being changes, and I had become a Parisian plant."

Eighteen years' absence did nothing to weaken these regrets; and to the last Galiani's feelings of grief and utter isolation are as apparent in his letters to his Paris friends as when, at the beginning of this correspondence, he wrote in a vein of mingled pleasantry and sadness, "My letters are inscribed, like those of St. Paul, *Ecclesiae quae est Parisiis*."

Space fails us to expatiate on all the reflec-

tions suggested by a perusal of these two volumes. In concluding, we can only say that they form reading as instructive as it is undeniably amusing, and that they ought to find a place in every good library between the *Literary Correspondence* of Grimm and the *Memoirs* of Mme. d'Epinay.

P. DE LOMÉNIE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

France. By the Author of the "Atelier du Lys." (Sampson Low.) Miss Roberts has solved, in a very satisfactory way, the difficulty of writing a little book on a great subject. She has not attempted to deal elaborately, and consequently scrappily, with all the points which might be mentioned regarding France, but she has taken specimens which may serve to give a fair impression of the whole. In this way she has succeeded in producing a little volume which is written in a very interesting manner, and which contains something new for almost every class of readers. "Local Names," "Folk-Lore," "The Fauna of France," all find a place; and though the selection of instances and illustrations is necessarily arbitrary, yet there is something of interest told about everything. Picturesqueness has been the writer's chief aim; she tells us much about Brittany, and describes at length the Landes and the Garrigues. We wish that Miss Roberts had had more space to give us her impressions of the French people; but her remarks on the peasantry are worth notice by those who know them only from the idylls of George Sand or the rapturous descriptions of economist reformers.

"A French peasant is so intelligent and ready-witted compared with the slowness of a South-country English labourer, or the surly reserve of a Northern one, that it is difficult to believe how enormously ignorant he really is. Totally uneducated, there is nothing in his life which can introduce fresh ideas. Rural customs are inflexible. Dress, furniture, habits, all are regulated by traditional customs to a degree quite unknown in England. The peasant dreads education; he instinctively knows that if he had a wider outlook he could not endure his frugal dull life."

As an instance of this ignorance Miss Roberts tells a good story of a Norman peasant woman, who, after recounting all the severe sorrows of Mary, added, "And then she was married to an old horror of a carpenter." "But do you not know," was the answer, "that he of whom you speak is St. Joseph to whom you pray?" "Pas possible!" was the incredulous answer. Miss Roberts understands the country of France; she has caught its sentiment and felt its charm. Her interest is not in French politics, or in French social problems; her history is somewhat vague, and her views of French literature are decidedly crude; but she has gone through France with an observant eye, and has seen many things which are hidden from careless eyes. It is not modern France that attracts her, but the old France that has moulded French character and French literature, France as it really is with its deep hold on its historic past, not the France of Parisian society and political *bavardage*. In this she has followed a true instinct; and the reader who at first complains that the book is not sufficiently instructive or sufficiently methodical will find ultimately that he has learned much more than he was aware of. Miss Roberts has not produced an abridged encyclopædia of useful information, but with the feeling of an artist has drawn a hasty sketch in which every line is meant to tell.

French History for English Children. By Sarah Brook. (Macmillan.) We wish that Mrs. Brook had followed the method pursued

by Miss Roberts, and had not tried to give so much information about everything. As adapted for children we hoped that French history might have been allowed to retain its pictorial features; but Mrs. Brook is sternly bent on instruction, and is not minded to make history for children a collection of pleasant stories. Yet it must be owned that the attempt to explain all the movements of European society so as to bring them within the comprehension of children is a task of exceeding difficulty, and requires clearness of mind and precision of statement on the part of the writer. Mrs. Brook's pages are full of misleading and inaccurate explanations. We take a few samples at random.

"Many of the French monks, especially a particular Order called the Jesuits, who had lately become of great importance in France, taught that it might, at times, be right to do wrong things that good might come of it."

If it was worth while saying anything about the Jesuits, they deserved more than this notice. But the Jesuits were not monks, still less French monks, and Mrs. Brook does not seem to know the meaning of the different religious Orders. Again, respecting the quarrel between Philip IV. and Boniface VIII., we read:—

"Pope Boniface died just at the time when another quarrel was going on. The question this time was whether the Pope had any power over the King; whether the King was in all things to do as he pleased, or whether he was, in certain cases, to obey the Pope. The Pope wished the King to submit to him in questions about clergymen and churches and monasteries, and all that had to do with church services, and settling who was to be archbishop, bishop, or abbot, and what the people were to be taught."

This is a general summary of all ecclesiastical grievances against the Pope, but it contains no hint of what was the real question at issue between Philip IV. and Boniface VIII. Moreover, it is so vague in statement that, while it seems to be accurate by reason of its verbiage, it contains nothing at all definitely intelligible. The same defect is noticeable in all Mrs. Brooks' explanations of constitutional or social phenomena; they are all inaccurate to begin with, and even if they had been accurate are destitute of precision. When Mrs. Brook leaves such-like things alone and tries to tell a plain story, she does so in a clear and simple way that would interest children. Her fault is that she has not omitted subjects which the scope of her book did not allow her to treat adequately.

Vallombrosa. By W. W. Story. (Blackwood.) This is a reprint of an article that originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. It deserves reprinting as a little hand-book to a place which bids fair to become a favourite resort of travellers from the summer heat of Florence. Now that the Italian Government have made a good road up to Vallombrosa, and a very comfortable inn has been opened, many tourists will visit it if only for the attraction of its pretty name. To such Mr. Story's little sketch of the history of the convent, and his impressions of the people and of the country round about, will supply just such information as is needed. The past and present of Vallombrosa are skillfully blended by Mr. Story's pen, and the full charm of Italian life is brought before the reader. But we regret the conservative and retrograde attitude which English writers so generally assume in speaking of modern Italy. No doubt monks were picturesque; and it was nicer to ramble through a monastery under the guidance of a monk, who showed us impossible relics with only a slight twinkle in his eye, than it is to find the monastery turned into a forestal school under Government supervision. Still we are glad that our forefathers rid us of monks in England,

though it was a difficult business, and was only accomplished at the expense of a social revolution. Mr. Story belongs to a nation which never had a monastic difficulty to settle; but he might have a little more sympathy with one not so fortunate. Besides being a country for the tourist to look at, Italy is also a land for the Italian to dwell in; and we should not scold the Italian for doing the best that he can for himself.

Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian. Edited by Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., and Charles Lancelot Shadwell, B.C.L. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) It is to be hoped that Messrs. Holland and Shadwell are not calculating too confidently on the marked revival of the study of Roman law, which has induced them to prepare illustrative titles from the Digest for the benefit of those who, while unwilling to face the 432 titles of the original, are yet not satisfied with a mere acquaintance with the Institutes. Under the heads of "Introductory Titles," "Family Law," "Property Law," and "Law of Obligations," they have grouped together titles gathered from various portions of the Digest, and to each they have prefixed a very concise summary of its substance, and added notes of reference to other portions of the Corpus Juris and Gaius. Having done so much, and done it well, we do not see why they should not have done a little more. The summary might, with advantage, have been made more copious, and notes in elucidation of the text might have been added here and there without unduly swelling the size of the volume, and certainly to the great increase of its usefulness to students.

Outline of the English Constitution. For Beginners. By David Watson Rannie. (Longmans.) A book for beginners should be simple, but it need not be childish. Mr. Rannie, who for the most part writes sensibly and simply, occasionally allows himself to drop into the mere prattle of the many. Thus "The English tribes began to wish to have leaders who should not so much do work as look grand and represent the grandeur and dignity of the tribe;" and "we greatly reverence the Queen, not because she does much work in the State, but because she is a very grand personage, and makes us feel grand to be able to have her and keep her on the throne." The youthful minds for which such pabulum is intended can hardly be fitted to grasp the mysteries of the mark system, the *curia regis*, and other institutions which Mr. Rannie explains perfectly well. Despite occasional crudities, such as the definition of free trade as prescribing that, "so far as taxation is concerned, no import duty should be levied on necessary food," the book is, on the whole, very well done.

Outlines of English Constitutional History. For the use of Students. By B. C. Skottowe, B.A., New College, Oxford. (Oxford: James Thornton.) The beginners for whom Mr. Skottowe writes are, we presume, undergraduates reading for the law schools in the universities. His book does not pretend to be anything more than a cram-book, the main purpose of which is fulfilled if the largest amount of information is presented in the smallest possible space, and with the greatest possible emphasis. All this Mr. Skottowe has done, so far as he has gone. He has limited himself too much, perhaps, to the origins of the Constitution, to the neglect of its modern features. And the reader may, perhaps, be somewhat embarrassed by what appears to have been a change in the original plan of the book. There is no Index—a great want in a book of this kind.

Half-hours with the Greek and Latin Authors,

By G. H. Jennings and W. S. Johnstone. (Horace Cox.) A book of this sort deserves nothing but praise, though it is almost entirely a compilation. Messrs. Jennings and Johnstone have simply taken what seemed to them the most striking extracts from standard translations of the classics, and have strung them together after the fashion of an Enfield's *Speaker*, or of the admirable volumes of Charles Knight's, from which the title is borrowed, with short biographical introductions. We emphatically disagree with the sentence of Emerson, quoted on the title-page, to the effect that what is best in any book is translatable. That is, unfortunately, an entire mistake. Let no man think that he can get what is best in any author out of a translation. But, at the same time, let no man who is incapacitated by his circumstances from reading the original neglect the truth that a translation is better than nothing. Of course, in a volume of 500 pages, only a selection of a selection can be given; and, as is the case with all critics and all anthologies, we should not ourselves have chosen exactly the same extracts as Messrs. Jennings and Johnstone. But almost every rendering they have given is warranted by age and experience, and every piece they have selected was worth the collecting. If no other result should follow from their book than that it may dawn on some merely English readers how enormous is the loss which the present unpopularity of classical education is inflicting on our successors, it will be well and more than well.

The Foreigner in China. By J. N. Wheeler, D.D. With Introduction by Prof. W. C. Sawyer, Ph.D. (Chicago: Griggs; London: Trübner.) Taken as a whole, this is one of the feeblest books on China which has come under our notice for a long time past. Its title is a palpable imitation of Sir Walter Medhurst's *The Foreigner in Far Cathay*, issued nine years ago by Mr. Stanford, with which, in its contents, it compares most unfavourably. In his little book, which we hope may some day be expanded into a larger work, Sir W. Medhurst gave a variety of useful and even valuable information, but Dr. Wheeler furnishes nothing but what is already well known, excepting only the text of the two treaties between the United States and China, signed about a year ago, which is given as an Appendix. Among the principal subjects dealt with by Dr. Wheeler are the origin of the opium war; the North China campaign, including, of course, the oft-told tale of the sacking of the Summer Palace (Yüan-ming-yüan); and Roman Catholic and Protestant missionary work in general. We have often had occasion to call attention to the vagaries of different writers in regard to the transliteration of Chinese sounds, and in this respect Dr. Wheeler is a great offender. Why, for example, should he write *pae* for *pei* and *ti* for *tai*? The former is especially misleading, and, we think, quite indefensible.

Waifs. By William Tait Ross. (MacLehose.) As Mr. Ross justly observes, "A gem is a gem, it is true, whether it flashes upon the brow of beauty or lies embedded in its native dirt;" and it is also true that commonplace little essays are still commonplace little essays, whether they fill the columns of what Mr. Ross calls "fragmentary periodicals" or are made up into a real book with a blue cover. Mr. Ross is not vain enough to think that these humble essays of his will "make a noise," but he hopes they may occasionally make "a little sunshine in a shady place." We fear it must indeed be a very shady place where any light from these pages is perceptible; and we also fear that a man who, having written these "lucubrations" and read them in a "fragmentary periodical," could be-

lieve them worthy of republication "with a portrait of the author," must be just a little vain. Mr. Ross says that he knows that they have (in fragmentary periodicals) "given pleasure to not a few sensible and honest folk;" but, without in any way calling his veracity in question, we should not be surprised to find that these "folk" were the author's friends, and that their honesty was more certain than their literary judgment.

The Emerson Birthday Book. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; London: Trübner.) Viewed as a birthday book, this is a pretty little volume with space for a great many autographs, but it would be worthy of a separate existence as a volume of selections from Emerson. His pithy, wise sayings are always worth reading, and a book of them handy to be caught up at any moment is useful anywhere. The volume contains a very good portrait of the noble old man, and some pretty little wood-cuts of scenery. We have also received a second copy of this little book, which appears identical in all respects, from Messrs. Sampson Low.

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. Abridged by Wolseley P. Emerton. (Oxford: James Thornton.) While Mr. Emerton is careful to acknowledge his obligations to Jeremiah Joyce's abridgment, he has so thoroughly recast and revised it that he is justified in keeping the title-page to himself. There are few tasks that require more care and patience than editing a book of this kind, where the opinions of the original author are frequently out of date, and the text is overlaid with glosses and lost in the paraphrases of later writers. Mr. Emerton brings to bear adequate reading and knowledge, and has produced a work which will be of much use to students of political economy, and for reference by those who are brought practically into contact with its problems.

Waitaruna: a Story of New Zealand Life. By Alexander Bathgate. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Bathgate seems to have no inconsiderable acquaintance with the geography of some parts of New Zealand. He also knows something of the animal and vegetable productions of those islands, and circumstances have given him command of the slang spoken by shepherds and gold-diggers. These are valuable accomplishments, but they have not qualified him for writing a story. We have not often read a duller book than *Waitaruna*, or one in which the characters are less life-like. If men and women act in that colony as they are here depicted, the process of degradation of species must be going on at a very rapid rate. The stupid Irishman is a stock character with the English novelist, and we suppose we have no more right to find fault with his introduction than we should have to complain of a death by drowning or a horse running away. The stupid Irishman, however, ought to have some remote kindred with human nature, and this we fail to discover in the specimen presented for admiration here.

Notes and Thoughts on Gardens and Woodlands. Written chiefly for Amateurs. By the late Frances Jane Hope. (Macmillan.) This is a volume (312 pages) of papers reprinted from the *Garden* and the *Gardener's Chronicle* in memory of their author. Miss Hope seems to have had some knowledge of horticulture and great enjoyment in writing about her flowers. Her papers offer to amateurs many useful suggestions; one of the most noteworthy is her plea for the employment of living mosses as a decoration for rooms in winter. They can be taken up in patches, and kept in dishes or fern-glasses; and they present a great variety of form and colour. We notice a few misprints (as *Egopodium* and *Symphetum*) which might have been corrected by the editor.

Cambridge Trifles. By the Author of "A Day of my Life at Eton." (Sampson Low.) The friends of the young gentleman who woke not long ago and found himself famous as the author of *A Day of my Life at Eton* should remember Master Betty, and sternly forbid him the use of pen and paper. In the division of this book entitled *σπερμολόγος* (the chatter of one of the amiable nuisances who, at both universities, do nothing but run about from the rooms of one friend to those of another, babbling all the time) there is some sprightliness. But even here measure is not kept, and the egotistical essays are rather below than above the level of average undergraduate literature.

THE last addition to "Bohn's Novelist's Library," now published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons, is Tommaso Grossi's *Marco Visconti*, translated from the Italian by A. F. D.; the ballads rendered into English verse by C. M. P. *Marco Visconti* was written by Grossi at the beginning of the present century, and dedicated by Grossi to his master and friend, Manzoni. Two English versions have appeared before this, but both are now out of print. The present rendering was first published in 1879.

WE have received from Messrs. Sampson Low the second volume of the *Union Jack*, edited by Mr. G. A. Henty, containing the numbers from last October. It has stories by the editor himself, by M. Jules Verne, by Mr. Geo. Manville Fenn, and by several other writers who are deserved favourites with boys. An equally attractive programme is promised for the coming volume. We notice that the life-boat fund in memory of the late W. H. G. Kingston, the first editor of the *Union Jack*, has already reached the total of £173. A similar life-boat fund has been started by the *Boy's Own Paper*. Without instituting an invidious comparison between the two magazines, of both of which we are ourselves eager readers, we may say that the one excels in serial stories, the other in the attention it pays to games and the other outdoor amusements of boys. Now that Messrs. Sampson Low have become the publishers of the *Union Jack*, perhaps they will permit us to suggest that the paper used is somewhat thin, not, indeed, for a penny weekly, but for a bound volume. The same complaint, though in a minor degree, is the worst that can be said of *The Boy's* and *The Girl's Own Annuals*, which have reached us since the above was in print, from the office of the *Leisure Hour*. The covers of these two volumes are particularly handsome. It may be prejudice; but we must express a distinct preference for *The Boy's Own* of the two papers. We feel it due to notice that its life-boat fund now reaches £185.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE hear that the *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words* upon which Col. Yule and Dr. Burnell have been jointly engaged for the past ten years, and of which some specimens have already appeared in the *Indian Antiquary*, may be expected shortly. We regret to add that the present health of neither of these eminent Oriental scholars is quite satisfactory.

As we stated last week, Mr. Isaac Taylor's long-expected work on *The Alphabet*, which we first announced as far back as 1877, is now making good progress through the press, and will be published during the coming season by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. For more than six years past, Mr. Isaac Taylor has been continuously engaged on his investigations. We have already reviewed at some length the preliminary essays in which he set forth his dis-

coveries as to the Runic, the Ogham, and the Glagolitic alphabets. The forthcoming work represents the condensed results of an examination into the whole literature of the subject, which is scattered over countless periodicals and *Transactions*. The publishers have grudged no expense upon it; and it will contain numerous engraved tables of alphabets, with facsimiles of many cardinal inscriptions. The author hopes that he has cleared up many doubtful points, especially as to the origin of the Indian alphabets and the history of the alphabets of Greece. M. A. de Rougé's theory of the derivation of the Phœnician alphabet from the Egyptian in its hieratic form (recently advocated afresh by M. G. Bertin) will be fully set forth and discussed; and considerable space will be devoted to Greek epigraphy—a subject on which the English student has hitherto been compelled to resort to the works of German scholars.

MR. LOFTIE has reprinted Jenkin Lewis's *Memorials of Queen Anne's Son, the Duke of Gloucester*, with some introductory notes, a view of Campden House, and a portrait. The edition, which is limited to 250 copies, will be published by Mr. Stanford.

WE understand that Mr. William Summers, M.P. for Stalybridge, will contribute an article to the October number of the *British Quarterly Review*, entitled: "The Attack on Free Trade." This will be a "rejoinder" to the recent article in the *Quarterly Review*, which has been ascribed to the Marquis of Salisbury.

AMONG Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s announcements for the forthcoming season are—Baron von Nordenskiöld's narrative of the *Voyage of the Vega*; a new work on early English history, entitled *The Making of England*, by Mr. J. R. Green; a *Literary History of the Nineteenth Century*, by Mrs. Oliphant; a second series of "Historical and Architectural Sketches," by Mr. E. A. Freeman, to be called *Subject and Neighbour Lands of Venice*; *The Principles of Political Economy*, by Mr. Henry Sidgwick; *Düntzer's Life of Goethe*, translated by Mr. T. W. Lyster, to be followed later by a translation of the same writer's *Life of Schiller* by Mr. P. E. Pinkerton; and a new and enlarged edition of Sir James Stephen's *General View of the Criminal Law of England*.

THE announcements of the Clarendon Press include—*The Life and Reign of William Rufus*, and *The Accession of Henry the First*, in two volumes, by Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D.; *Aspects of Poetry*, being lectures delivered at Oxford by Principal Shairp, Professor of Poetry; *A Treatise on the Accentuation of the Three So-called Poetical Books of the Old Testament*, *Psalms, Proverbs, and Job*, by the Rev. Dr. W. Wickes; and part iv. of Prof. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, completing the work, together with a *Concise Etymological Dictionary*.

UNDER the title of *The Indian Empire: its History, People, and Products*, Messrs. Trübner and Co. will shortly publish, as a new volume of their "Oriental Series," a revised reprint of the article "India" in Mr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer*. The latter work, we hear, is now almost out of print.

AMONG Messrs. Trübner's other announcements, we notice *Young Japan: Yokohama and Yedo*, a narrative of the settlement and the city from the signing of the treaties in 1858, by Mr. John R. Black, formerly editor of the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Gazette*; *Miscellaneous Essays*, by Mr. W. R. Greg; a cheap edition of Mr. Blaydes' *Biography and Typography of William Caxton*; *Buddhist Literature in China*, being an abstract of four lectures delivered by Prof. S. Beal at University College, London; and an essay on Mr. Spencer's *Unification of Knowledge*, by Mr. Malcolm Guthrie.

A NOVEL feature of the approaching book season will be a new volume by Mr. Francis George Heath, consisting of a series of coloured plates representing facsimiles of "Autumnal Leaves." The work will be further illustrated by full-page and vignette wood-engravings, which are being drawn for the work, and will accompany descriptions of some autumn rambles. The author believes that no work giving coloured figures of autumn leaves has ever been published in this country. The publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low.

A NEW poem by Dr. Keningale Cook, entitled *Love-in-a-Mist: a Romantic Drama*, will be published shortly by Messrs. Pickering and Co. We have reason to believe that it will justify the expectations raised by his "prentice work," *Purpose and Passion*, which was very favourably received on its appearance in 1870.

MR. D. G. ROSSETTI's new volume of *Ballads and Sonnets* is now out, and we hope to review it shortly. A new edition will be published immediately of his *Poems*, with additions; and also a new edition, revised and re-arranged, of his *Dante and his Circle; with the Italian Poets preceding him*.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS will publish immediately an *édition de luxe*, in three volumes, of *Molière's Dramatic Works*, translated into English prose by Mr. C. H. Wall, with eighteen steel-engravings after Horace Vernet, Desenne, &c.; and also a new edition, complete in one volume, of Miss Adelaide Anne Proctor's *Legends and Lyrics*, with a new portrait etched by Mr. C. O. Murray after a painting by Miss Emma G. Richard.

AMONG the announcements for the coming season of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge we specially notice *Called to the Saints*, by Miss Christina G. Rossetti.

THE same society will also shortly publish the following, among other works:—"Diocesan Histories," *The South Saxon Diocese, Selsey—Chichester*, by Prebendary Stephens, *Durham*, by the Rev. J. L. Low, and *Peterborough*, by the Rev. G. A. Poole; "The Fathers for English Readers," *St. John Damascene*, by the Rev. J. H. Lupton; *Russia, Past and Present*, adapted from *Das heutige Russland* of Lankenau and Oelnitz, by Mrs. Chester; *Mission Work in the Forests of Guiana*, by the Rev. W. H. Brett, B.D.; *Constantine the Great: the Union of Church and State*, by the Rev. E. L. Cutts; *Black and White*, by Miss H. Forde; *The Life of the Soul in the World*, by the Rev. F. C. Woodhouse; *A Leal Light Heart*, by Annette Lyster; *King's Marden*, by the author of *Our Valley*; *Slavers and Cruisers*, by Lieut. S. W. Sadler, R.N.; *Her Father's Inheritance*, by Crona Temple; *The White Gipsy*, by Annette Lyster; *The White Chapel*, by Esmé Stuart; *Ambrose Oran*, by F. Scarlett Potter; *Hide and Seek*, by E. E. Cooper; *Missy and Master*, by Miss M. Bramston; *Vanda*, by Esmé Stuart; &c., &c.

THE university presses of Oxford and Cambridge will shortly supply a want that has been felt by publishing the New Testament with the Authorised and Revised Versions in parallel columns. A similar work, published in America by Messrs. Porter and Coates, has attained a circulation of 40,000 copies.

PROF. K. VOLLMÖLLER, of Göttingen, is bringing out in Germany two new series of cheap reprints, which shall give French and English texts in prose and poetry; plays; treatises on grammar, manners and customs, folk-lore, &c., of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Each text, when necessary, will have critical and historical notes or introduction. Of the French collection, Band I, Villier's *Le Festin de Pierre*, edited by W.

Knörich, and Band II, *Traité de la Comédie et des Spectacles* (1667), edited by Prof. Vollmöller himself, are ready. The English series will be opened shortly with *Gorboduc*, the first English tragedy, edited by Miss Toulmin Smith, and a critical ("historisch-kritische") edition of Thomson's *Seasons*, by Dr. A. Brandl, of Vienna University. Mr. Furnivall has also promised his help.

MESSRS. MACNIVEN AND WALLACE, of Edinburgh, announce for immediate publication a new work by Mr. Lewis Sergeant, author of *New Greece, &c.*, entitled *England's Policy: its Traditions and Problems; A Memoir of George Troup, Journalist*, who was the editor of the first daily newspaper in Scotland, by his son, the Rev. G. Elmslie Troup; a new volume of their "Household Library of Exposition," *The Last Supper of our Lord*, by the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang; and "A Bible-class Primer," on *Bible Words and Phrases explained and illustrated*, by Mr. Charles Michie.

MESSRS. JOHN F. SHAW AND Co. announce a new story by Miss Holt, entitled *Joyce Morell's Harvest*, the scene of which is laid in the Lake district during the reign of Elizabeth; *Edgar Nelthorpe*; or, *the Fair Maids of Taunton*, by the Rev. Andrew Reed, forming the third of his tales on the reigns of the Stuarts; *Out in God's World*; or, *Electa's Story*, by Mr. J. M. Conklin; *The Light of the Home*; or, *Mabel's Story*, by the Author of *Aunt Hester*; *Only a Tramp*, by Miss Grace Stebbing; *Silent Highways: a Story of Barge Life*, by Mr. F. Palmer; and *The Sword of De Bardwell: a Tale of Agincourt*, by Miss Katharine Phipps.

OF new children's books, Messrs. J. F. Shaw and Co. announce *The Lyon's Den*, and *its Eight Young Lyons*, by Yotty Osborn; *Over the Wall*; or, *Neighbours and Playfellows*, by Ismay Thorn; *All among the Daisies*, by Mrs. Stanley Leathes; *Fun and Fairies*, with illustrations by T. Pym, by Grace Stebbing; and *Our Captain*; or, *the Heroes of Barton School*. In their series of "Home Stories," the same publishers will issue *Hilda*; or, *Seeketh not her Own*, by Mr. C. Shaw; *Uncle Fred's Shilling: its Travels and Adventures*, by Miss Emily Brodie; and *Gipsy Mike*; or, *Firm as a Rock*.

THE October number of the *Palatine Note Book* will contain a humorous ode by Dr. John Ferriar, author of the *Illustrations of Sterne*. A memoir of Dr. Ferriar is about to appear in the same periodical, with a portrait taken from a miniature, and a reprint of his *Bibliomania*.

THE Parish Registers and Churchwardens' account of St. Michael's Parish Church, Bishop's Stortford, edited by Mr. J. L. Glasscock, will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock during the autumn.

MR. GEORGE LANCASTER, editor of the *Hull Bellman*, will issue a *Comic Yorkshire Annual*.

WE are informed that the publication of the cheap edition of Canon Farrar's *Life of Christ*, announced for October 15, has been unavoidably postponed till the 27th. This delay is rendered necessary by the fresh arrangements which are now required in order to have a sufficient supply on the day of publication, the edition prepared having been already subscribed for by the trade.

WE understand that the editor of the *Quiver* has arranged for the following contributions to appear in the new volume commencing with the November part—viz., "Helps to Private Devotion," by the Right Rev. Bishop Ashton Oxenden; "The Church of the First-Born," by the Rev. Dr. J. Stoughton; "That we should walk in His Footsteps," by the Rev. F. B.

Power; "Christ the World's True Light," a series of papers by the Rev. Dr. Henry Allon; "Consecrated Womanly Genius, in Story, Song, and Service," by Emma Raymond Pitman; "Christian Gifts of Healing," by the Rev. W. M. Statham; "Answers to Prayer for Christian Work," by the Rev. R. Shindler; "Shadows and Sunshine of the Way," by the Rev. W. M. Johnston; "Lessons from Nature's own Book," by the Rev. W. Walters; "Half-hours with the Children," familiar teachings in sacred subjects, by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop; "Into a Larger Room," a serial story, by Mr. C. Despard; "Equal to the Occasion," a serial story, by Mr. Edward Garrett; and "The Children's Sundays: Hymns and Poems for Sunday Reading and Learning," by Mr. George Weatherley.

THE introductory address to the Arts and Science Faculties of University College, London, will be delivered on Tuesday next, October 4, at three p.m., by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, who has chosen as his subject "A Chapter in the Life-History of an Old University." We understand that the address will give a sketch of the development of universities in England, and will contain a good deal of matter of general interest. It will be open to all, without payment or ticket. The ordinary work of the session will begin on the following day.

INTRODUCTORY addresses will also be delivered at the Mason Science College at Birmingham, on the same day, October 4, by Mr. R. H. Smith, Professor of Engineering, and by Mr. Edward Arber, Professor of English. The session there begins on the previous day. We have nothing but good wishes for this institution, especially since it has now (somewhat inconsistently with its title and with the well-remembered remarks of Prof. Huxley) formally opened an Arts department under Profs. Bodington and Arber.

THE winter session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution begins on Monday next, October 3. The fifty-eighth anniversary will be held some time in December, under the presidency of Lord Lytton; and the Countess of Lytton will then distribute the prizes to the successful pupils of the past session. The work carried on by this Institution, the parent, and still the largest, of all those that specially devote themselves to evening teaching, has become far too heavy for the existing well-known rooms in Southampton Buildings. It has been resolved by the committee to erect a new building as soon as possible; and it is hoped that the sum of £4,000, asked for prior to the laying of the foundation-stone, will be subscribed by friends of popular education who recognise what Dr. Birkbeck's enterprise has achieved in the past.

MR. T. HALL CAINE, the editor of *Sonnets of Three Centuries*, will deliver a course of twelve lectures in the Hall of the Free Library at Liverpool, on "English Prose Literature from Addison to Carlyle." The first lecture will be given on Wednesday, October 5; and the admission is by ticket, free of charge.

THE *Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes* has been selected by the "General Association of German Authors" as its official organ, which fact cannot but considerably add to the interest of that well-conducted literary journal.

ACCORDING to the *Annuaire de la Presse française*, of which the second number has just been issued by M. Mernet, the total number of periodical publications in France at the close of last year was 2,968, of which 1,316 were issued in Paris and 1,652 in the provinces. The following departments are the best represented:—Nord, 80; Seine-Inférieure, 70; Bouches-du-Rhône, 69; Gironde, 68, Hautes-Alpes and

Arrière have only 4 apiece, and the territory of Belfort 2. In Paris there are altogether 168 political newspapers. Of these, 75 appear daily, with a total circulation of just under two million copies. Among the curiosities of the French press may be mentioned the following:—*L'Absinthe*, described as a "journal apéritif," with the motto "Usez, mais n'abusez pas;" *Le Menu illustré*; *Le Fumiste*, or "the chimney-doctor;" *La Trique*, or "the cudgel;" and three organs for the promotion of matrimony.

CONSTANTINOPLE, on the other hand, appears to be content with 17 newspapers, of which 15 are published daily. Of these, 5 are issued in French; and 1, the *Levant Herald*, in both French and English; 5 in Turkish, 3 in Armenian, 2 in Greek; none, apparently, in English only.

MESSRS. FIRMIN-DIDOT have just published a translation of Juvenal, with a Commentary by Bossuet, being the first volume of Bossuet's inedited works, discovered and published from the original MSS. in the National Library, the Library of the Arsenal, &c., by M. A. L. Ménard.

HERR MOHR, of Freiburg, has published, or rather republished, a book which ought to be worth translation into English. It consists of the letters of Gen. Riedesel and his wife during the American War of Independence, 1776-83. Riedesel then commanded a brigade of Hessian troops in the British service; and his wife accompanied him, and shared all his hardships. He was taken prisoner at Saratoga (1777), was not released until 1780, and afterwards held a command in Long Island and Canada. These letters were first published by Count von Reuss-Koestritz in 1800.

BRUNO BAUER has just published a work dealing summarily with most questions of modern politics, entitled *Disraeli's romantischer und Bismarck's sozialistischer Imperialismus*.

THE *Revue politique et littéraire* for September 24 contains an article headed "Les Amours de Mirabeau et de Mlle. de Nerha racontées par elle-même," which is full of interest to students of Mirabeau's life and time. The authenticity of the document seems beyond question. It comes from the present comtesse de Mirabeau, and can be traced back to the comte de La Marck, prince d'Arenberg, Mirabeau's executor. The writer's real name was van Ahren, of which Nerha is the anagram. We may add that the interest of what she has to say is political rather than amatory.

A HISTORY of that critical period in the life of modern Prussia, the interval between the years 1850 and 1858, when the absolutist forces in the kingdom seemed to have fairly strangled the Liberal elements, has just been published by the well-known Liberal publicist, Herr A. Bernstein, under the title of *Die Jahre der Reaktion*. It is stated that Herr Bernstein proposes to complement the above work by writing at no very distant date an account of the Revolution of 1848, and of the years immediately succeeding, as far as the Conference held at Olmütz on November 29, 1850, under the title of *Revolutions- und Reaktions-Geschichte*.

ACCORDING to the report of the administration of the University of Geneva for 1880-81, there is a gradual increase in the attendance, especially in the medical faculty. During the winter semester there were eighty-five medical students; in the summer semester the number rose to 103. The total number of students was 268, and of "hospitants" 118. Of the students, only fifty-four were Genevans, ninety-one were Switzers from other cantons, and 123 were foreigners.

THE twenty-eighth volume of the monumental *Histoire littéraire de la France*, originally begun

by the Benedictines of St.-Maur, and continued by various members of the Institut, has just appeared. Even now the work has got no farther than the fourteenth century.

GRISILDIS.

I CURSE you, O my son's wife, Grisildis;
You, lady, sweet of brow and still of tongue,
And beautiful and fruitful, with the young
Life's red upon your cheek, the gold, that is
Light captive, on your hair. O fleur-de-lys,
(He called you so,) fall with white petals wrung
From their fair rest, and golden bosom stung
By piercing winds for the sun's tender kiss.
Weak is he now, my child, my Benjamin,
Who should be strong, and little who should be
great:
You hated not his sin, nor made him hate;
Your lustral love had burned him white and clean.
Weep your vain tears for your soul-murdered
mate,
O stupid lamb who lion should have been.

E. H. HICKEY.

OBITUARY.

SIR VINCENT EYRE.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR VINCENT EYRE, K.C.S.I., C.B., who died at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, last week, at the age of seventy years, deserves some record even in a literary journal. As a soldier, few names are more illustrious in the military annals of India; and, like many of his brethren of the Bengal Artillery, he knew also how to use the pen. He served through the first Afghan War, and also through the Mutiny; and in both he displayed exceptional qualities. During the disastrous retreat from Kabul through the passes of Jagdalak, he was fortunate enough to be taken prisoner with his wife and infant child; and his narrative of that disaster still remains the standard authority. His relief of Arrah in 1857 is perhaps the most brilliant episode in the history of the Mutiny.

But it is only upon his literary work that we can dwell here. His book on *The Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42*, which was republished in 1879, was written, and appeared first, while the author was actually a prisoner, hurried from place to place by his gaolers. The MS., scribbled on casual scraps of paper, was smuggled through to Pollock's camp, and printed at the express wish of Lord Ellenborough. It went through many editions at the time, and was translated into French.

Sir Vincent Eyre was also the writer of several treatises on military and scientific subjects. In his old age he settled at Rome, and became a central figure in the society of literary and artistic English-speaking people who there congregated. By his enthusiastic advocacy of memorials to Keats and Severn, his name was a second time associated with English literature; and his Roman friends will mourn his death no less deeply than his Indian companions in arms, of whom few (alas!) are now left.

THE death is announced, at St.-Emilion, Gironde, of M. Joseph Guadet, nephew of the member of the Convention of the same name, at the age of eighty-six. He was the author of many learned works of history, and was five times "crowned" by the Institut. For the Société de l'Histoire de France he translated the *Chronicles of Gregory of Tours*, and of the monk Richer. On the death of his brother-in-law, M. Berger Xivrey, he was entrusted by the Ministry of Public Instruction with the task of completing the great edition of *Lettres-missives de Henri IV*, upon which he based an interesting work of his own, entitled *Henri IV, sa Vie, son Œuvre et ses Ecrits*.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Le Livre seems to tend more and more to become a Review of contemporary publications in France; and, as there can be no real reason for the non-existence of such a thing, despite the numerous failures to establish it, it is to be hoped that this feature will continue. It might be well, perhaps, if M. Uzanne relinquished the praiseworthy, but somewhat impossible, attempt to assemble complete accounts of European as well as of French literature. Occasional reviews of foreign books done seriously and by experts are decidedly better than mere chatty "Correspondence." However, this condescension to French habits may be intended to make the review part go down more easily. The "original" articles (as by a not very defensible distinction, they are usually called) of the August number are three—the conclusion of the sketch of the Plantine Museum, another instalment of the "Résumé illustré," and the second and last of M. Paul Lacroix' articles on the fifth book of Rabelais. The discussion has not been quite such a thorough one as might have been hoped for, but it is a very important contribution to the literature of the subject. As the first part dealt with external witnesses, and especially with the adverse testimony *ab extra*, so this deals with internal evidence. M. Paul Lacroix, according to a bad custom of his, mixes up weak arguments with strong ones; and it is surprising that he should quote Bernier's trumpety story about the enmity between Rabelais and Ronsard, which rests on no evidence whatever, and is of absolutely no value. The best thing in the article is the handling of the supposed Protestant tendencies of the book which have been used as an argument against Rabelaisian authorship.

The number of *Le Livre* for September also contains some interesting matter. The illustration is an etching of the statue of Villon which appeared in this year's Salon. Of the three principal articles, one is an instalment of M. Drujon's useful study of "Books with Keys." The other two are of great interest—one is on the first illustrations to La Fontaine's Fables; the other, a further portion of M. Champfleury's charming "Caprices et Fantaisies sur les Vignettes romantiques," in which he is gradually exhuming "les oubliés et les dédaignés," who escaped even the affectionate scrutiny of Charles Asselineau. There must be many devotees of 1830 who never so much as heard the name of Hippolyte Tarnaud; and it must be confessed that the excellent Hippolyte (who went through singular vicissitudes, being a shoemaker and a *garçon de classe* before he sank into peaceable obscurity and prosperity as head-clerk at a provincial prefecture) was but a bastard Romantic. Gautier and Gérard were indeed his personal friends, and his book has the seal of a vignette by Célestin Nanteuil; but, horrible to relate, he dared to admire Casimir Delavigne.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* of September 15, while putting the question "Who was Pedro Mato?" the original of the great figure weathercock of Zamora, Fernandez Duro chats pleasantly on the town, its bell-founders and clockmakers. Señor Ubeda y Correal, in brief terms, but from original research, considers the theories of fermentation, heterogeny, panspermism, and polymorphism. He decides that only a union of the two last accounts for all the facts. The rest of the papers are continuations; that on the scientific expedition to the mines of Almaden, by Rodriguez Ferrer, shows the material hindrances to such excursions in Spain in 1873-74. The party were arrested, though happily not plundered, by an armed band of "lasciosos." The current novel is a translation from the English of Mr. Greenwood, with the title "Aventuras de un Saltimbanquis." Among the reviews we remark a lauda-

tory one of Muñoz y Rivero's important "*Paleografía Visigoda de los Siglos, Val XII.*"

THE *Euskal-Erria* of September 10 reprints a document which can never be read by Englishmen without pain and shame. It is the report, or "Manifesto," of the Municipality of San Sebastian on the events of August 31, 1813, and the following days. Sir W. Napier had ample ground for his strictures on this feature of Wellington's sieges. The atrocities at San Sebastian, practised on allies, were surpassed only in the number of the victims by the horrors of Bulgaria.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AT VENICE.

Trieste: Sept. 23, 1881.

Yesterday Venice saw the last of Geographical Congress number three. Yet she is full; her autumn-season (September to October) is at its height. Strangers notably err when they treat the ex-sea queen as a wintering-place; her Christmas is detestable, and her spring-season (mid-March to May) is raw and rainy; the North-Adriatic year has no "prime." But at midsummer Venice is delightful, especially if you pass the noontide indoors and the mornings and evenings at the Lido.

From Vienna to Venice the change is striking. There, all is brand-new; Hausmannisation going mad; crowded streets (even in summer, when "no one is in town except Jews and diplomats"); no beggars; a civil and kindly population; a noble opera; excellent beer (and bad wine); money abundant (a half-florin sadly wanted); and perhaps the noisiest pavement in Europe calling loudly for wood. Here, the mediæval sea-city stands before you without restoration; professional paupers whine at every corner; the money consists of filthy rags and huge coppers; and the stillness of the silent highways is broken only by the daily tinkling of cracked church-bells, and at night by fireflies of many colours swiftly plashing up and down the Styx-like streams. Vienna, moreover, affords the traveller excellent hotels; and improvement has not abolished the home-like and comfortable "Archduke Charles." Venice numbers a dozen caravanserais calling themselves first-rate; the normal *mesquinerie* of the land prevails in all, and waiting is bad because waiters are fee'd and not paid. Daniels', for instance, should replace its raw lads by well-salaried Swiss Kellners, and not charge three and a-half francs for a petit Bordeaux barely worth tenpence. But Venice is painfully poor; starvation is common as in London; and the ruinous cry is now often heard: "We did not know that our worst enemies were our best friends!"

But Venice put on her "store-clothes" and hung herself in flags and drapery to enjoy the *spettacoli* and other pleasures (alas!) of the third Geographical Congress. The "Mostra geografica" (exhibition), opened on September 1, was mostly cartographic; and the long L of the Royal Palace fronting Piazza and Piazzetta showed on both stories an enormous display of maps and plans, old and new, good and bad. In the splendid hall (No. 2 room) sat at squat a gilt figure, with a sailor's hat and a blue beard, supposed to be Marco Polo, and idolised at Canton. Fronting him was a laurel-wreathed photograph of the unfortunate Matteucci. I had a long conversation with the Cavaliere Sinimberghi, who nearly poisoned himself by embalming the body. Count Almerigo di Schio exhibited his Arabian astrolabes, and Raoul Heilbronner, of Munich, mediæval instruments in a room farther on; this most interesting department was insufficiently represented. M. Révoil displayed his Somali finds; and the Egyptian room contained Gini's collec-

tion, and Meccah and Medinah, photographed by Col. Sadite Bey for the first time. They are all to be sold. The various Alpine clubs, especially the Austrian, came out strong; except England, who, as usual, was nowhere. Yet this was an excellent opportunity of showing climbing and ice-cutting gear.

Englishmen of late years have not always had the pleasure of seeing their beloved native country to the fore. At Venice, even the British flag was out of order—blue, with the length of the crosses perpendicular, instead of horizontal. Poor England could produce only enough to fill (and fill badly) a single room in a small *café chantant* converted into an *annexe*. Strangers marvelled at the mean display of battered surveying instruments ("They have taken 1,800 angles, sir!"), and at the contrast of Roberts' tide-predicting machine with a sixpenny toy compass. The maps were of the Indian Survey and the Palestine Exploration Fund, with Admiralty charts, and Mr. Robert N. Cust's tentative distribution of languages in Africa. The latter lost the gold medal because it was not published nor accompanied by a volume of explanation.

This showy display of poverty was the natural results of the *res angusta domi* which could not afford £500 for the carriage of exhibits between the South Kensington Museum and Venice. The Royal Geographical Society has no money to waste on prestige; and the Anthropological Society has neither money nor men, but it delegated Mr. Consul Hutchinson. The *personnel* was quaintly chosen. England, with her peculiar "lordolatry," thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer. Lord Aberdare is an amiable personage; but France had M. de Lesseps. Sir H. Thwaites is a most meritorious Anglo-Indian official, but he speaks only English: Germany had Nachtigall; Hungary, Hunfalvy, with Vámbéry; and Portugal, Serpa Pinto. This explorer, by-the-by, carried off the honours; as an *aide-de-camp* of his King, he had brought special letters of introduction. Col. Haig and Capt. Baird were the most zealous of jurymen; but they were lost in the decorated crowd of delegates and commissioners, of vice-presidents and secretaries, representing seventeen nationalities. All the local societies of France and Italy were represented by their best men. Hence, despite the praiseworthy attempts of Austria and Germany, the whole congress was a glorification of the Latin race; indeed, the marvellous prosperity of "La République" becomes a threat to monarchy throughout Europe.

On the opening day the Sindaco of Venice, Count Serego, issued a neat and well-worded address to his *conciudadini*, quoting the bygone glories of Marco Polo, Frate Mauro, Sanuto, the Zeni, Cadamosto, the Cabots, Conti, and Adrian Balbi. The first junta of the Congress, establishing the prize-jury, took place on September 8, under the presidency of the amiable Prince Teano—a name well known in England. Queen Margherita (the Pearl) entered Venice on the same day, and was followed on September 12 by the King, fresh from the autumn manoeuvres at Padua. The "Programme of Spectacles" promised inauguration of the Congress and architectonic illuminations (September 15); opening of the horticultural show (16th), put off by the rains grand gala-night at the Fenice Theatre (17th); regatta and illuminations (18th); concert and illuminations in the Piazza (19th); serenade, with fantastic illumination of the Great Canal (21st); and closing of the Congress (22nd); together with sundry excursions, "parties of displeasure," to be carefully avoided. A full week of work, and worse.

First of the opera. La Fenice (all know) is an artistic house, except that drab-coloured

grounds in the boxes suit no dress but black or white. Three boxes were placed at the disposition of the Congress; and the prices of the rest were truly magnificent—700 frs. for the gala night. The opera, our old friend *Aida*, was simply abominable; one can hear such music only in Italy; none save Italians would sit still in so fierce a storm of shrieks and false notes. The first act was sufficient. But politics have apparently crushed art out of Italy. The delicate knicknacks of Venice, once so admirable, have dwindled down to bits of tasteless mosaic. French gray glasses are recommended to those who visit her modern picture-galleries. Sculpture, perhaps, fares better than her sisters; but the nineteenth century has not produced a second Canova.

The opening ceremony was fixed for 10 a.m. in the Sala dei Pregadi, the Rogatorium where the proud old Council was requested (not commanded) by the Doge to meet. The city engineer assured us that the floor was safe for 700 bodies; this is not everywhere the case in the tumble-down Ducal Palace. The dress was *frac et decorations*—in fact, the Christy Minstrel illuminated; a few learned ladies bore bonnets marvellously made; and many distinguished gentlemen were hung in chains and plastered with orders, these being generally (like sayings) in inverse proportion to doings. The laudable ambition of appearing foremost contributed much to the study of man. A pert little M.P., in Disraeli-brown frock and white crush-hat, fought his way to the front with prodigious effort. Their Majesties were half-an-hour late; here not even princes can be punctual. Graceful and gracious as usual, the Queen charmed every eye; even Republican Italy hesitates in the fair presence. Her *coiffure* was Venetian and *cinquante*; a cloud of lace veiled the black brocade, and the pearl-drop earrings and diamond necklace could be seen sparkling from the other end of the huge hall. No wonder that *vivas* rang loud and long.

The three opening addresses were all read. The representatives of local societies had threatened that, if one spoke, each would make a speech in his own tongue—just imagine! M. de Lesseps, president of the committee, led off with a lecture about the second congress (Paris, 1875), the Isthmus of Panama, Italian travellers, Boncière la Noury, and France *en général*. Prince Teano, President of the Italian Geographical Society, after heartily and courteously welcoming the visitors, declared the Congress open. Lastly, the Sindaco expressed the thanks and good wishes of the hospitable city.

At the end of this work the Royalties left their seats and came forward to meet the representatives, who should have been brought up to them. All the local dignities pressed forward to have the honour of a word. Mahmud Bey, of Egypt, behaved with Eastern dignity, and kept in the background. Here, as elsewhere, the traveller and explorer pure and simple had no place. Unless delegated by some organised body, he was an atom floating in space. He was down in the pit when presidents and secretaries and the host that live on him and by him were in the boxes. It was again the author or working-hand *versus* publisher or capitalist; again the ever-true *sic vos non vobis*.

The opening ceremony, which lasted only an hour and a-half, was a success, and so was the first illumination. Venice is famous for lighting up; and she contributed 40,000 frs. for this occasion. I have scanty admiration for the much-prized Piazzetta, with its Ducal Palace turned upside down, the light gear below, the heavy above, a box of hard stone cut to resemble brick; or for the Piazza, with that vast unfinished and crooked erection, the Campanile, dwarfing its liliput appendages—

the cathedral-domes of St. Mark. But the outlines of column and capital, of crenelles and sky-lines, traced and picked out by the soft, mellow lamp-light; the skeleton square of red-glass globes; and, lastly, the electric light thrown from the three *standarti* (Venetian masts) upon the church *façade*, and showing every detail of form and colour, with more of moonlight than moon ever showed, were “ken-speckle”—sights to remember. Seen from under the Orologio, the four bronze horses of San Marco appeared to be walking. As the lamps gradually faded, here a perpendicular falling off, there a horizontal breaking into black gaps, the light growing less and the darkness greater, the effect was that of a city falling gradually to pieces.

The illuminations were repeated with indifferent success. Gas failed on Sunday (18th), and the electric light on the following evening. The latter was especially badly managed, when, by a little switching, the light might have been turned on and off the Cathedral and the Piazza. These *effets de lumière* managed to spoil the “fantastic illumination” of the grand Canal (Wednesday, 21st), when a great staring lime-light flashed here and there and everywhere amid the mediæval surrounding scene. The essential point of lighting up the chief water-street in Venice is that the insides, not the outsides, of the palaces appear in a blaze. Instead of stiff lines of lamps and beaks of gas flaring from balcony and window, the chandeliers and candelabra of the noble halls are seen in perspective with perfect beauty. All these shows were accompanied by “concerts,” when a loud and braying band, so inferior to those of Austria, brought into the open all Venice. These people care little for their *panem*, provided they have their *circenses*.

A rainy scirocco on the 16th put off till next day the “inauguration of the horticultural show in the botanical gardens of S. Giobbe.” (N.B.—At Venice, not elsewhere, Job and Moses are saints.) The diary would describe this ceremony somewhat as follows:—

“Dressed. Long row in river cab under blazing sun, up fetid water lane to near railway station. Landed and found small mob of swells, gardeners, bandsmen, and policemen. The Royalties took their places under a blue pavilion, and listened patiently to the normal Chauvinism in the shape of speeches, followed by the braying of braves and bands. Then they walked round to admire grapes, huge pumpkins, parrots, and gasping gold-fish. General dispersion and *deo gratias*.”

The grounds are pretty, though of course small; the show would have been poor in a third-class town farther North. But one does not come to Venice for gardens and conservatories. The city did her humble best, and the charming Queen was gracious and graceful as ever.

Sunday (18th) saw the “*Rigata e Corso di Gala*.” The Grand Canal was hung with red, and with old tapestry rich in local colouring. The racing (so called by courtesy) was confined to eight two-oared gondolas, low-built, with tall tree-rowlocks; and the leisurely pace showed “squaring.” After the prizes had been distributed by their Majesties under a tent, opposite the Foscari Palace; and when the gondoliers had boarded all the equipages to beg “*bakhshish*,” a dense pack of boats was formed; presently the mass drifted like pack-ice to the fore; and the *corso*, or procession, followed the King and Queen. It suggested the water-shows on the Thames *temp. Elisæ*, but with a nineteenth-century addition—the advertisement-boat. None could mistake the gorgeous display of the Venezia-Murano Glassworks Company, and the *dode-sona* (twelve oar-) of the well-known Salviati house. In addition to the eight normal *bisnone* (fancy gondolas), four new were designed for

the occasion. These were “*Geography*,” denoted by blue and white, a boy and a globe; “*Neapolitan Fishery*,” hung with gilt nets and painted corals; “*Esquimaux*,” manned by men in bear-costume; and “*Venus*,” a young person who had forgotten her stays and upper raiment. All were *cinquante* and tinsel: common gondolas, with raised poops and prows of painted paper, stuffed with straw; moreover, all were disfigured by some undertaker-like man in black, who issued, through a speaking-trumpet, orders which no one obeyed. Strangers remarked with surprise that there was abundant “chaff” without bad language, and excited merriment without a single fight.

The Royalties left Venice on Monday (19th); the Congress became *Hamlet* lacking Hamlet, and the city cleared rapidly.

And now for the work done by number three. As a rule, scientific, like political, congresses bring matter ready made; and the constant recurrence of these assemblies is breeding a peculiar article, which I should call a *savant de congrès*. His object in life is to make act of presence everywhere, and, by some means or other, to bag a medal, a decoration, or an order. He is the “bad bargain” of the congress epoch.

On the opening day (15th), the *gruppi*, or sections, met at the Bourse, and the prize-juries were established. The former were distributed into the following branches of geography—mathematical, hydrographic, physical, historical, economical, meteorological, and exploratory. The questions proposed for discussion were important. The *elenco* of section 1 recommended the determination of a general level and a unity of initial meridian. For years I have been proposing a return to old Ferro; and this was the point advocated; but what nation will accept it? The pendulum was also an interesting subject; a delicate form of this instrument applied to the Great Pyramids might determine whether the mass is chambered or solid. The most popular paper of group 2 was that of Adm. Fincati upon mediæval Venetian triremes compared with those of the ancients. A floating specimen (one-twelfth size) and a model in the second room showed a big barge worked by a single bank of oars divided into threes, and utterly dislocating all our old ideas. Section 4 was made interesting by studies of New Guinea, chiefly by Italian explorers; and the distribution of her peoples into three races, Negritic, Papuan, and Malay. And so throughout the eight “groups.” On the 16th, Gen. Türr read an admirable paper upon his proposed cutting of the Corinth Isthmus; on the 17th, M. d’Abbadie and Major Pinto attempted to lay down laws for African exploration; and on the 21st and 22nd, Lieut. Massari, the survivor of the Matteucci expedition, cleared the room of the Egyptian delegates and drew down ample applause.

Among other curious arrangements, Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, president-elect, arrived on the morning of the 20th instead of the 15th—in fact, just in time to close the Congress. This ceremony took place on September 22 in the Sala dei Pregadi. The Prince-President made a speech, and the list of prizemen was read. Prince Teano, after returning thanks, declared, in the name of his Royal Highness, the Congress closed; and the sayings and doings of number three passed into the limbo of the bygone.

This Congress will be remembered for its utter want of order, for its perfect mismanagement. It is not a pleasant truth to tell when all the authorities, both of the meeting and of the city, did their level best; but it should be told for future warning. *C’est la confusion organisée* (organised disorganisation!), cried M. Antoine d’Abbadie. There was no general

meeting-place, or rather there were three; consequently, the Piazza was the sole rendezvous. There was no daily list of names and directions; the former were printed so as to be unintelligible. Hours of meeting were arbitrarily changed at the last moment; time was wilfully wasted in spouting long-winded nonsense. Not a few of the delegates fled, as soon as possible, from this *peine forte et dure*.

Still, the Congress succeeded in one point of view. Many came, like myself, to meet old friends and to make new acquaintances. *Emolli moris* should be the motto of such a meeting; it humanises man and improves the tone of discussing a rival or an opponent. The city was seen under great advantages; Sir Henry Layard opened his hospitable house, where the most charming society of beautiful Venetians showed us what beauty there is in Titian's city; and not a few families of grandees followed suit. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that, if the Congress of Venice was a failure in science, it was a social success. Many have called it a "Mutual Admiration Society." It was all that, and something more. RICHARD F. BURTON.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOUVIER, A. *Le Fils d'Antony*. Paris: Rouff. 3 fr.
 BRANDES, G. *Die Litteratur d. 19. Jahrhunderts in ihren Hauptströmungen*. 1. Bd. Die Emigrantelitteratur. Leipzig: Veit. 5 M.
 CHOIX de Chansons mises en Musique par M. de Laborde. T. 2. Paris: Lemonnier. 50 fr.
 DANILEVSKY, G. *Potemkine au Danube*. Traduit du russe par A. Romald. Paris: Fischbacher.
 DRAMARD, E. *Bibliographie géographique et historique de la Picardie*. T. 1. Paris: Dumoulin.
 FOURNIER, M. *Le Monde et la Comédie*. Paris: C. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 HAWES, Mrs. H. R. *The Art of Decoration*. Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d.
 LEMONNIER, C. *Un Mâle*. Bruxelles: Kistemæckers. 3 fr. 50 c.
 LORIOT, C. F. *David Livingstone et sa Mission sociale*. Paris: Charavay. 3 fr. 50 c.
 MARKUS, E. *Das landwirthschaftliche Meliorationswesen Italiens*. Wien: Frick. 14 M.
 ROSENBERG, A. *Bücherschätze*. Gesammelt u. editiert. Leipzig: Seemann. 8 M.
 SERNAGIOTTO, L. *Natale e Felice Schiavoni. Vita, Opere, Tempi*. Venice. 10 fr.
 STREIFF, K. *Der erste Buchdruck in Tübingen (1493-1534)*. Tübingen: Laupp. 6 M.

THEOLOGY.

- MORIZE, P. *Denys d'Alexandrie: Etude d'Histoire religieuse*. Paris: Fischbacher. 3 fr. 50 c.
 SCHOLTEN, J. H. *Das Paulinische Evangelium. Kritische Untersuchung d. Evangeliums nach Lucas u. seines Verhältnisses zu Marcus, Matthäus u. der Apostelgeschichte*. Elberfeld: Friderichs. 8 M.

HISTORY.

- EMLER, J. *Decem registra censuum bohemia compilata aetate bellum husiticum praecedente*. Prag: Grégr & Dattel. 6 M.
 FONTANE, M. *Les Iraniens: Zoroastre (de 2500 à 800 av. J.-C.)*. Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.
 FRIEDRICH, J. *Beiträge zur Geschichte d. Jesuiten-Ordens*. München: Franz. 2 M. 70 Pf.
 IDEVILLE, le comte H. d'. *Le maréchal Bugeaud, d'après sa Correspondance intime et des Documents inédits (1784-1849)*. T. 1. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 8 fr.
 KAP-HEER, H. v. *Die abendländische Politik Kaiser Manuels, m. besond. Rücksicht auf Deutschland*. Strassburg: Trübner. 3 M.
 RIBBECK, W. *Friedrich I. u. die römische Curie in den Jahren 1157-59*. Leipzig: Veit. 2 M. 60 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- COLLECTANEA Mathematica, in memoriam Dominici Chelini, nunc primum edita cura et studio L. Cremona et E. Beltrami. Milano: Hoepli. 25 fr.
 HOMMEYER, E. F. v. *Die Wanderungen der Vögel m. Rücksicht auf die Züge der Säugethiere, Fische u. Insekten*. Leipzig: Grieben. 8 M.
 KELLER, A. de. *Elencus librorum de apium cultura*. Milano: Hoepli. 5 fr.
 KESLER, H. F. *Die auf Populus nigra L. u. Populus dilatata Ait. vorkommenden Aphiden-Arten u. die v. denselben bewirkten Missbildungen*. Casel: Kay. 1 M. 60 Pf.
 KUCHLER, F. *Zur Freiheit d. Gewissens*. Leipzig: Lehmann. 5 M.
 RICHARD, G., et L. BACLE. *Manuel du Mécanicien Conducteur de Locomotives*. Paris: Dunod.
 SCHLAGINTWIT-SAKUNLUENSKI, H. v. *Die Regenverhältnisse in Indien, nebst d. indischen Archipel, u. in Hochasien*. Thl. II. München: Franz. 1 M. 20 Pf.

PHILOLOGY.

- BAUMGARTEN, F. *De Christodoro poeta Thebano*. Bonn: Behrendt. 1 M. 20 Pf.

- BOLTZ, A. *Die hellenische od. neugriechische Sprache*. Darmstadt: Brill. 5 M.
 GENTHE, H. *Epistulae de proverbis Romanorum ad animalium naturam pertinentibus*. Hamburg: Nolte. 1 M.
 GRILL, 100 *Lieder d. Atharva-Veda übers. u. m. Anmerkgn. versehen*. Tübingen: Fues. 3 M.
 HERDEGEN, F. *Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Semasiologie*. Erlangen: Deichert. 4 M.
 MAITRAYANI Samhitā. Hrs. v. L. v. Schroeder. 1. Buch. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 8 M.
 THUROT, C. *De la Prononciation française depuis le Commencement du XVI^e Siècle, d'après le Témoignage des Grammaires*. T. 1. Paris: Imp. Nat.
 UNGER, G. F. *Der sogenannte Cornelius Nepos*. München: Franz. 3 M.
 WOELFFLIN, E. *Die allitterierenden Verbindungen der lateinischen Sprache*. München: Franz. 1 M. 20 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BROWNING'S "KARSHOOK," AND J. S. MILL'S NOTES ON "PAULINE."

Castell Farm, Beddgelert: Sept. 11, 1881.

(1) In Mr. Browning's beautiful poem to his wife, "One Word More. To E. B. B." (London, September 1855), at the end of his fifty *Men and Women*, he names, as one of his men, "Karshook":—

"XIV.
 "Love, you saw me gather men and women,
 Live or dead or fashioned by my fancy.
 Enter each and all, and use their service,
 Speak from every mouth—the speech, a poem.
 Hardly shall I tell my joys and sorrows,
 Hopes and fears, belief and disbelieving:
 I am mine and yours—the rest be all men's,
 Karshook, Cleon, Norbert, and the fifty."

We all knew "Norbert," in the fine dramatic poem "In a Balcony," written at Bagni di Lucca in 1853. "Cleon" we also knew, in the long blank-verse poem bearing his name. But "Karshook" we did not know, and have always sought for in vain in every volume of Browning's works and all the *Selections* from them. A "Karshish" there was in the memorable Epistle of the Arab Physician who reported (*Men and Women*, i. 90-106) the look and words of Lazarus after his resurrection: could "Karshook" be a misprint for "Karshish"? Hardly, when the collected editions of Browning's *Poetical Works* in 1863 (three volumes) and 1868 (six volumes) still read "Karshook," though the Tauchnitz Selection of 1872, called *The Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, had the change "Karshish." The solver of our difficulty has been Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, the well-known bibliographer of Ruskin, Tennyson, &c., who has most kindly sent me, besides many valuable *ana* corrections and notes for my *Browning Bibliography*, the following:—

"BEN KARSHOOK'S WISDOM. BY ROBERT BROWNING.

"I.

"'Would a man 'scape the rod?'
 Rabbi Ben Karshook saith,
 'See that he turn to God
 The day before his death.'"

"'Ay, could a man inquire
 When it shall come!' I say.
 The Rabbi's eye shoots fire—
 'Then let him turn to-day!'"

"II.

"Quoth a young Sadducee:
 'Reader of many rolls,
 Is it so certain we
 Have, as they tell us, souls?'"

"'Son, there is no reply!'
 The Rabbi bit his beard:
 'Certain, a soul have I—
 We may have none,' he sneer'd."

"Thus Karshook, the Hiram's-Hammer,
 The Right-hand Temple-column,
 Taught babes in grace their grammar,
 And struck the simple, solemn."

Rome, April 27, 1854.

Printed in the *Keepsake*, 1856, edited by Miss Power. (London: David Bogue, 1856, p. 16.)

Your readers will join me in thanking Mr. Shepherd for his communication.

(2) As to the copy of Mr. Browning's *Pauline* with John Stuart Mill's notes at the end, which was reported to me as being in the Forster Library at South Kensington, a friend there has been good enough to write to me that the book is not, and never has been, in the library.

"It is entered in the catalogue of his printed books which Mr. Forster had compiled for his own use (by his secretary); but in the copy of the catalogue which was supplied to the museum, *Pauline* was struck through, and it has never been in the possession of the museum. The Forster Library contains the MS. of *Paracelsus*, with an inscription to Mr. Forster, and of *Christmas Eve and Easter Day*; also a few MS. verses on a single leaf, with some by Mrs. Browning. The *Paracelsus* of 1835 has on the fly-leaf, in MS., 'My book to my best friend, R. B.'"

A copy of these MS. verses has been since sent me, and they prove to be parts of printed poems. F. J. FURNIVALL.

PS.—3 St. George's Square, N.W.: Sept. 27, 1881.

Mr. Browning has been good enough to tell me that he has rejected "Karshook" in *One Word More*, and wishes "Karshish" to be read for it.

THE CHINESE NAME OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

London: Sept. 20, 1881.

The geographical name Ta Tsin as a denomination of the Roman Empire in the Chinese annals has always been a puzzle for Orientalists and Sinologists. No doubts remain that its real meaning is the great Empire of the Western world. But how such a name should have crept in preferably to any other more related to the denominations known in the West is yet to be discovered, if the following remarks are not considered conclusive. This name occurs for the first time in the dynastic annals of the Eastern Han, at the end of the first century of our era, when Kan-Yng was, as is well known, ordered with an embassy (which was not, however, carried into effect) to Ta Tsin (the Roman Empire) by the famous Chinese general Pan Ch'ao, who had reached the western side of Central Asia.

The difficulty of the identification of the words Ta Tsin has been increased by the fact that the scholars who have attempted the task have not taken care to define the real pronunciation of the name when it was used by the Chinese as a representation of the sounds they heard.

We know by the *She-ming*, a vocabulary composed under the Han, in which the pronunciation of the characters is indicated by homonyms, that the sound of the proper character *Ts'in* was *ten*. Besides this statement we have the syllabic spelling in the Tonic dictionaries which shows the hard dental consonant as the initial. To complete the chain of evidence we have the most archaic of the Chinese dialects, the Sinico-Annamitic, which has kept the pronunciation *tan* for the same character. The first syllable has not been so deeply modified, and by the same series of proofs we know that it was *tai* or *dai*, this last being the Sinico-Annamitic sound. We may therefore assume, almost with certainty, that the name which the Chinese endeavoured to express was *Taitan* or *Daidan*, as they do not, with other Altaic peoples, make the distinction between the hard and sonant consonants. Now, we find in the Assyrian inscribed tablets the name *Tidan*, which applies specifically to the low country of Syria along the sea-coast, in contradistinction to the highlands, which bore another name. Sir H. C. Rawlinson (*Rough Notes on Pre-historic Cyprus*) has recognised in it the *Dedan* which is found in Scripture.

May not the *Taitan* of the Chinese records be the same name as this *Tidan* or *Dedan*?

which Pan Oh'ao and Kan-Yng learned on the east of the Caspian Sea. It was a short time before this Chinese expedition that the Romans had extended their dominion to the Syrian coast. It was the traditional name of that region which was known in Central Asia; and, therefore, it was the one by which they could best be denominated, as it possessed a meaning which would not have been conveyed by a new name. If this be, as I believe it is, the true explanation, there is one difficulty the less to be solved in the task of identifying the names found in the ancient Chinese geography of the West.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT HEXHAM.

Liverpool: Sept. 27, 1881.

On September 21 there was found, during some excavations in the porch (locally known as "the Kype") of the priory church at Hexham, a large Roman tombstone. The stone is seven feet high by about three feet and a-half wide, and on its upper portion bears in relief the figure of a cavalry soldier, mounted, holding a standard and riding over a prostrate foe. Beneath it is inscribed thus:—

DIS MANIBVS ELAVNVS
EQ ALAE PETR. SIGNIFER
TVR CANDIDI AN XXII
STIP VII. HS.

i.e., "*Di(is) Manibus Elavnus Eq(ues) Alae Pet(rianae) Signifer Tur(mae) Candidi Annorum xxii Stipendiorum vii. H(ic) S(itus)*." In English: "To the gods, the shades—Elavnus, horseman of the *Ala Petriana*, standard-bearer of the troop of Candidus, twenty-two years of age, (and) seven of service. He is laid here." Probably *E* for *Est* has followed the *S* in the last line, as in other instances.

The discovery has made the site of the Roman station of *Petriana* more puzzling than before. The *Notitia* list of stations on the Roman wall in Northumberland makes *Petriana* the thirteenth in order. The first twelve have been identified in regular succession by means of inscriptions; but here there appears to be a break in their order, as the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth seem undoubtedly to be on the West coast of Cumberland.

Four inscriptions have now been found in the North of England naming this *ala*—one at Old Penrith, a second at Carlisle, a third on the face of a rock near Lanercost, and the fourth is the one under consideration. Are any of these places *Petriana*? Hexham has at present by far the best claim. W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

SCIENCE.

Buddhist Suttas. Translated from Pāli by T. W. Rhys Davids. "Sacred Books of the East." (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

MR. RHYD DAVIDS in his handy little book on the teaching of Gotama the Buddha laid a good, sound foundation for the intelligent study of primitive Buddhism. There were not wanting earlier manuals on the subject by Bigandet, Hardy, Beal, and Alabaster—scholars living in the midst of Buddhist communities, and thoroughly well familiar with the later phases of this ancient faith; but, having little or no knowledge of Pāli, they were unable to go to the fountain-head and consult the only authorised records of the early Buddhist creed, and were obliged to derive all their information from second- and third-rate sources—from Commentaries on the sacred texts, and other late compilations only valuable so far as they were based upon earlier documents. Mr. Davids resided for some

years in Ceylon, and had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the modern side and development of Southern Buddhism. His scholarly knowledge of Pāli as well as of Sinhalese has enabled him to correct many very erroneous notions commonly received as part of the Buddhist faith, and to throw quite a new light on the doctrine of Nirvāna, transmigration (*not* of souls), the Noble Path, &c. As the translator of the *Jātaka* book, the original text of which is being so carefully edited by Prof. Fausböll, he has shown how competent he is to undertake an English version of the Buddhist scriptures; and to no better hand could the present task of translation have been assigned.

Our knowledge of the *Sutta pitaka* (the Basket of Doctrine) is by no means extensive. In four of the five great collections (*nikāyas*) there are more than 17,000 suttas. Of these, a few (some dozen or so) have been edited by such eminent scholars as Burnouf, Gogerley, Childers, Feer, and Pischel. Mr. Davids' seven suttas are, therefore, a welcome addition to our scanty library of original texts relating to the Dhamma, or ethical side of Buddhism. Dr. Oldenberg's splendid work deals rather with the discipline (*vinaya*) of the order of mendicants than with the ethics of Gotama, and is too well known to need more than a passing mention.

The *Sutta pitaka* contains numerous discourses of a very mixed character; some are purely ethical, doctrinal, or philosophical; others treat of certain popular phases of faith, or deal with deeply rooted superstitions; others again are biographical.

Most of the suttas are supposed to embody the very words of the Buddha; a few contain discourses attributed to Śāriputta and Moggallāna, two of Gotama's chief disciples. Mr. Davids is of opinion that the sacred texts were not committed to writing earlier than 250 B.C.; and we know from Buddhagosa's Commentaries that they have remained unchanged for the last fifteen centuries. We may be quite sure that, so far as regards the simple statement of Buddhist dogma, we have in the suttas the very words of the great teacher. The later and less trustworthy accretions are mostly concerned with the occasions which gave rise to the various discourses. Dr. Oldenberg has very clearly shown how the *Vinaya-pitaka* has been developed from some few simple ecclesiastical injunctions and rules laid down by the Buddha for the guidance of the mendicants of the order; but no one has, as yet, attempted to trace the gradual growth of the dhamma as contained in the *Sutta pitaka*. We trust that the recently founded Pāli Text Society will furnish scholars with abundant material for discussing this subject as fully as it deserves.

The original texts of six of the seven suttas in the volume now under review are as yet unpublished. The opening discourse, entitled the *Mahāparimābāna* sutta, was most carefully edited by the late Prof. Childers, to whom all Pāli scholars are very deeply indebted. This treatise contains an account of the death of the Buddha, together with some of the religious discourses that took place during the venerable master's last journey. It is evidently a careful compila-

tion, resembling in this respect the composition of the *Mahāsattipatthāna* and *Mahāpadhāna* suttas. Mr. Davids thinks that it cannot be put much later than a hundred years after the "Great Decease."

The *Mahāparimābāna* sutta gives us an insight into early Buddhism, while yet comparatively free from the many rites, ceremonies, and superstitions that in after-times came to be associated with the faith of Gotama. The every-day life of the brethren, as here depicted, was no means an idle or easy one. In every act they were to be mindful and conscious; upright conduct and intelligence were ever to be accompanied by earnest contemplation. The "brethren" were not to indulge in slothfulness, be fond of society, or be under the influence of evil desires (lust, ill-will, pride, doubt); they were to exercise the greatest effort for the suppression of sin, and to be vigilant in avoiding whatever would tend to give rise to sinful desires. They were not to be weary in well-doing—the path that led to Nirvāna was both strait and steep, and made constant demands upon all their faculties of body and mind. The teacher ever exhorts his disciples to be full of faith, modest in heart, afraid of sin, full of learning, strong in energy, active in mind, and full of wisdom to persevere in kindness of action, speech, and thought to all around, to practise virtue for its own sake, uninfluenced by the belief in the efficacy of outward acts or by the desire of a future life (see the *Tvātaka* sutta in Dr. Fausböll's *Sutta Nipāta*, pp. 174–77).

"Religious persons," said the Buddha, "are like the wood that floats down the running stream of water, touching neither the left nor the right bank; not concerning themselves with worldly matters, nor yet with those hidden things which relate to the worship of the spirits; nor yet standing still to rot in the middle of the revolving eddies; such persons I undertake shall enter the ocean" (Beal's *Catena*, p. 199).

The passage just quoted from a Chinese sutta may be used as a kind of commentary on the difficult verses in chap. i., § 34, pp. 21, 22, of the present work. It supports Mr. Davids' suggested emendation, and tends to show that the words *setum katvāna*, here applied to the disciples instead of the master, are probably an interpolation.

The discourses in this sutta of the "Great Decease" were for the most part for the benefit of the *bhikkhus*. The fifth chapter, § 24, p. 91, contains some curious questions that were addressed to the teacher respecting the remains of the "Tathāgata," who was to be buried like a "King of kings." On p. 91, Ānanda, the beloved disciple of the Buddha, is represented as asking the following questions:—

"How are we to conduct ourselves, Lord, with regard to woman-kind?"—"Don't see them, Ānanda." "But if we should see them, what then?"—"Abstain from speech, Ānanda." "But if they should speak to us, Lord, what then?"—"Keep wide awake, Ānanda."

In a similar passage from a Chinese sutta the teacher is represented as saying,

"But, if you must needs speak to her, let it be with pure heart and upright conduct. Say to yourself, 'I am a Samana (a recluse) placed in this sinful world; let me be then as the spotless lily, unsoiled by the mud in which it grows.' Is she old, regard her as your mother. Is she honourable, regard her as your sister. Is she

of small account, regard her as a younger sister. Is she a child, treat her reverently and with politeness" (Beal's *Catena*, p. 199).

"Keep wide awake" is rather too colloquial a rendering of the Pāli *sati upatthāpetabbā*. The full force of this original "stock phrase" is that the mind must be set actively and consciously at work to meditate upon the vileness and impurity of the body so as to prevent any evil thoughts arising.

In various parts of this sutta we get some few glimpses of the personal character of the great teacher, now a venerable old man of eighty; his untiring care for his personal followers, as well as his anxiety for the well-being of the order he had founded; his forbearance, gentleness, and tolerance; his resolute earnestness and saintliness; his faith in the stability and endurance of his teaching. We here see him conscious of his end—feeling that he had fought a good fight and manfully finished his course. No fears for the future troubled his last moments. No gasping struggle, says the sutta, vexed his steadfast heart.

"All resolute and with unshaken mind,
He calmly triumphed o'er the pain of death;
E'en as a bright flame dies away, so was
His last deliverance from the bonds of life."

The story goes on to tell us of the grief and amazement of his followers when the supreme Buddha died. "Then was there terror, then stood the hair on end," when there passed out of the world he who had been

"the father and mother of his helpless children, their guide and leader along the precipitous path of life, shedding the light of his truth like the sun and moon in the vault of heaven, providing a ferry-boat for passengers over the vain sea of shadows, as a propitious rain-cloud restoring all nature to life, providing salvation and refuge by directing men into the final path that leads to the eternal city" (of Nirvāna).

Next in interest is the *Tevijja* sutta (pp. 157–167), which contains a conversation between Buddha and two earnest young Brahmins, versed in the three Vedas, as to the true path to a state of union with Brahma (the supreme spirit of the universe). The teacher compels his opponents to confess that they know nothing at all of Brahma; that union with one who is without worldly possessions, free from anger and malice, pure-minded and self-controlled, by Brahmins who are the very reverse of all this—who have wives and wealth, are not free from anger, &c.—is utterly irrational and impossible. He describes the threefold wisdom of the Brahmins versed in the three Vedas as a waterless desert, as a pathless jungle, as perdition. Then the Buddha proceeds to lay down a system of right conduct as the only direct way to a union (*i.e.*, a temporary companionship) with Brahma in a possible rebirth in the Brahmāloka. The primitive Buddhists appear to have had but little respect for the *tevijja*-Brahmins; they, however, adopted the term as one of their epithets for an *arahat*. The following is Mr. Davids' explanation of the word:—*Tevijja* means "one possessed of the knowledge of a fundamental threefold doctrine of Buddhism, the doctrine of the impermanency (*aniccam*), the inherent pain (*dukkham*), and the absence of any abiding principle (any self) in the confections or component things (*an-attam*)" (p. 162).

Tevijja really means one who has the three *vijjas* (*tisso vijjā*); and, following the authority of the *Saṅgīti* and *Dasuttara* suttas, we should say the threefold knowledge here alluded to is (i.) the recollection of former existences (*pubbe-nivāsānānam*); (ii.) the knowledge of present births, or the power of seeing by the divine eye (*dibbacakkhu*) beings leaving one world and being reborn in another (*sattānam cutūpapāte nānam*); and (iii.) the knowledge of the means of destroying the *āsavas*, or evil influences—the lust of the flesh, the lust of existence, and the defilement of ignorance (*āsavānam khaye nānam*). This last involved a knowledge of the "Chain of Causation" (*Paṭicca-samuppāda*), and required the cultivation of that higher form of meditation called *samādhi* (*cf.* the answer to the question, "*Katamā ca āvuso samādhi āsavānam khayāya samvattati* in the *cattāro* section of the *paṭhamabhānavāram* of the *Saṅgīti* sutta). Compared with this profound threefold knowledge, that of the three Vedas sinks into utter insignificance (see the *Vāsettha* sutta in Prof. Fausbøll's *Sutta Nipāta*, p. 177, ver. 63).

In a note on the "*catasso appamaññā*" (pp. 201, 273), Mr. Davids notices the later addition of a fifth meditation (*asubha-bhāvanā*), which does not, as far as we have observed, occur in any early sutta. The fact is the *asubha*-meditation is one of the *Kammattānas* (offshoots of the "earnest meditation" called *satipatthāna*), and formed part of the *kāyagatā sati*—that is, meditation on the impurity of the body.

Want of space forbids us to make any further remarks. We thank Mr. Rhys Davids for his valuable contribution to "The Sacred Books of the East," and we trust that we shall not have long to wait for another equally interesting volume of *Buddhist Suttas*.

R. MORRIS.

OBITUARY.

THE death is announced at Cairo of Col. E. S. Purdy Pacha, of the Egyptian General Staff. Col. Purdy was born in the State of New York, and, we believe, received his scientific training at West Point, from which college also came Col. Mason and other officers who have done such excellent geographical work in Egypt. At an early age, Col. Purdy served under Gen. Stone on the cadastral survey of Sonora and Lower California, and afterwards saw service in the war with the Southern States. For several years past he has been one of the most prominent of the American officers under Gen. Stone Pacha, chief of the Egyptian General Staff, and has been long engaged on survey work in Upper Egypt. He accompanied Ismail Kyub Pacha on the Darfur expedition, and took a leading part in laying down the map of that province. As lately as May 14, Col. Purdy exhibited his large map of Darfur at a meeting of the Cairo Geographical Survey, and read a paper on his journey to Dara and Hofra-el-Nahas, giving an account of the inhabitants and resources of Darfur, its fauna and flora, hydrography, &c. Col. Purdy was only forty-two years of age at the time of his death.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MR. E. HEPPLE HALL, who has recently returned from a visit to British North America, has in the press a book, giving the result of his experience, which ought to prove of special value at the present time. It will be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. uniformly with *Lands of Plenty* by the same author, which is now in its fifth edition; but it will be more descriptive and less statistical in character than that work. Chapters will be given to the following topics:—Land Laws and Land Tenure; Agriculture; Stock Farming and Cattle Raising; Emigration, Voluntary and State-aided; Immigration, Settlement and Cultivation. We hear also that Mr. Hepple Hall proposes to lecture during the coming winter upon "Our New North-west."

MR. EDWARD MARSTON has sent to the *Times* the following extract from a letter written by Mr. H. M. Stanley on July 4:—

"All through the month of May I was seriously sick—so serious, indeed, that on the fifteenth day of my illness my people were called; my last, as I thought, orders were given to the Europeans; and my farewell was given. But the crisis passed and I am alive yet, and at present strong and hearty. Yet I know what real sickness is now, and what Africa is when she is in earnest."

ON June 25 a brief allusion was made in the ACADEMY to the departure from San Francisco of the *Jeannette* search expedition under Lieut. Berry, in the United States steamer *Rodgers*, which, to prevent confusion, it may be well to mention was formerly called the *Mary and Helen*. We are glad to learn that a telegram has been received from Yokohama announcing the safe arrival of the expedition at St. Lawrence Bay on August 18. Lieut. Berry was there informed by Capt. Delivron, of the Russian Navy, that on the previous day the officers of the whaler *R. H. Hardy* had told him of the wreck of the *Vigilant*, which, as well as the *Mount Wollaston*, has been missing for a long time. The wreck of the *Vigilant* was found by natives this spring near Cape Serdze Kamen, and identified by the reindeer antlers of the figure-head. Esquimaux at Point Barrow say that about the same time they saw four white men going towards the Mackenzie River, and had found the place where they had wintered in snow-huts. Capt. Delivron said that these were supposed by the whaler's crew to be survivors of the *Jeannette* expedition; but they more probably belonged, according to Lieut. Berry's view, to the missing whalers *Vigilant* and *Mount Wollaston*. The *Rodgers* was to leave St. Lawrence Bay for the Arctic regions on August 19, and an endeavour will be made to unravel this mystery. In their search for the *Jeannette*, we believe the expedition intend to visit East Cape, Cape Serdze Kamen, Kumschichin Bay, and Herald Island, proceeding afterwards to the south-east coast of Wrangell Land to search for cairns, and to look for a harbour suitable for winter quarters on its south or south-west coast, or in the Chukche peninsula.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have received letters from their West Central African expedition down to May 1. Two of the party—Messrs. Sanders and Miller—were then encamped at Bailunda, busily engaged in acquiring the Ambunda language; but, on account of the great delay in the arrival of stores, it had been thought expedient that Mr. Bagster should return to the coast on April 12. The return journey was safely accomplished without any special incident, though, from Mr. Bagster's report, the road is by no means safe. The camp of the mission is about two miles from the King of Bailunda's compound; and an officer is deputed

to live there, in order to prevent the party from being molested. The king appears to be exceedingly well disposed towards them, and sends them many presents, including baskets of corn-meal and occasionally a goat and some beans.

THE Southern Presbyterian Board of Missions in the United States also contemplate despatching an expedition to Africa, and it is thought probable that the region chosen will be Loango, which extends for some 200 miles along the coast directly north of the Congo. The towns of Kabenda and Loango will, perhaps, be occupied in the first instance, with a view to a subsequent movement into the interior.

THE Rev. J. M. Flad, an American missionary who was sent to present a memorial to King John of Abyssinia, reports his journey from Suakin, on the Red Sea, to the Abyssinian frontier, with twenty-three camels, laden chiefly with Bibles in the Amharic language. He gives a very unfavourable account of the state of affairs in the country, which augurs ill for the success of his mission.

A SOMEWHAT singular French expedition has just been despatched to North-western Africa. Some twenty years ago, it seems, the French Government purchased, for the sum of £2,200, a small tract of country near the Gulf of Aden and some twenty-five miles from Obok, the vendor being the Sultan of Aussa, who has certainly hitherto had the best of the bargain. However, the Franco-Ethiopian Company has now determined to take possession and develop the resources of the territory in question; and the party referred to, consisting of twelve Frenchmen under M. Arnaud, has accordingly been sent out with presents and official letters for the Sultan.

WITH last week's number of *Les Missions catholiques* was issued a large map of the province of Imerina, in Madagascar, which has been prepared from drawings by Père Roblet. Great trouble has been taken to ensure accuracy, and Père Roblet has spent all his leisure time on the work since the latter part of 1872. He has placed nothing on the map which he has not seen with his own eyes; and consequently there are still some *lacunae* in the North and North-west, but these he hopes to fill up very soon. In the course of his laborious undertaking, which has necessitated the most detailed and minute surveys, Père Roblet ascended, with his instruments—which were partly supplied by M. Grandidier, the well-known authority on Madagascar—to the summits of no less than 800 mountains or peaks. He accompanies the map with a letter, giving somewhat full particulars respecting his various observations, and other matters connected with the work.

PÈRE JACKSON left Madras on August 2 for Singapore, on his way to Borneo, to take charge of the Roman Catholic missionary expedition to that island, to which we have previously alluded.

SOME success appears this year to have attended the endeavour to open a trade route with the mouth of the Yenisei through the Kara Sea, the steamer, *Louisa* having safely accomplished the voyage and reached Hammerfest on September 19.

PART IX. of Mr. Phillips Bevan's *Statistical Atlas of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (W. and A. K. Johnston) illustrates the "Civil Jurisdiction of the United Kingdom." The maps distinguish assize towns, county and other courts; while the accompanying tables give the statistics for the years 1878 and 1879, and in some instances for previous years.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Nickel-Ores of New Caledonia.—We have recently received the last volume of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of New South Wales, containing the proceedings of the society for the year 1880. The most voluminous contributor to the volume is Prof. A. Liversidge, of the University of Sydney, who acts also as editor of the *Journal*. Among Mr. Liversidge's communications is one of much interest on the minerals of New Caledonia, in which he describes in detail the valuable nickel-ore now known as *Noumeaité*—a name taken from Noumea, the capital of the island. The ore presents a magnificent green colour, and the harder varieties, when polished, rival malachite in beauty. Several original analyses by Prof. Liversidge and Dr. Leibius accompany the description. From these analyses it is evident that the mineral is not a species of definite constitution, but that it consists of varying proportions of hydrated silicate of nickel and silicate of magnesia. Of late years it has become a valuable source of metallic nickel and its salts. It is worth noting that cobalt also occurs in New Caledonia, in the form of the earthy ore called *asbolite*.

THE *Scotsman* for September 26 contains an interesting account of the marine zoological station of the Aberdeen University, to which we have before referred. In the two previous years the station was fixed at Stonehaven and at the North Sutor in the Firth of Cromarty, both on the East coast. This year Oban has been chosen, and the special subject of investigation has been the locomotive apparatus of star-fish and sea-urchins. The work has been carried on under the direction of Prof. Ewart and Mr. Romanes; and the results will be embodied in the Croonian lecture of the Royal Society. Students from all the four universities of Scotland have formed members of the party from time to time; but Aberdeen, whose citizens have contributed generously to the cost, has naturally been most strongly represented. We are glad to hear that, partly from the stimulus afforded by this enterprise, the number of students in the natural history class of that university has risen to one hundred. The reproach still holds true that this is the only properly conducted laboratory of marine zoology to be found anywhere on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

THE building of the meteorological observatory on the summit of the Pic du Midi in the French Pyrenees, to which we have more than once before referred, is now finished. Gen. Nansouty is at present engaged in provisioning himself against the blockade which he may expect from the snowstorms of the next six months.

THE German Emperor has recently conferred the great Prussian gold medal for art and science upon Mr. George Matthey, F.R.S., member of the well-known firm of Johnson, Matthey and Co., in recognition of his services in the interest of science.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press will shortly publish an *Elementary Treatise on Electricity*, by the late Prof. James Clerk Maxwell, edited by Mr. W. Garnett, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The book was commenced about seven years ago, but other engagements prevented its completion, so that during the last three years of Prof. Maxwell's life very little was added to the work. After his death, the first portion of the MS., on Static Electricity, was found in a finished state, as well as some chapters on Current Electricity. The book has been completed so as to cover the subjects included in the first volume of the larger *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, by a selection of some of the simpler articles from

the last-mentioned work. As in the larger treatise, the "method of Faraday" has been followed throughout; but no knowledge of the higher mathematics on the part of the reader has been assumed, and geometrical methods have been almost everywhere adopted. Very much of the matter contained in the work will be new to readers who had not the advantage of attending Prof. Maxwell's lectures at Cambridge, and the whole bears indelibly the stamp of the author's originality. It is as much unlike any other book on electricity as the *Theory of Heat or Matter and Motion* is unlike other books on thermo-dynamics or mechanics.

A SECOND edition of Prof. Maxwell's *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, revised by Mr. W. D. Niven, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, will likewise be published almost immediately by the Clarendon Press.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co.'s scientific announcements include *Science and Culture*, and other *Essays*, by Prof. Huxley; a *Text-Book of Geology*, by Prof. Archibald Geikie; and the first instalment of *The International Encyclopedia of Surgery*.

MR. ROLAND TRIMEN, Curator of the South African Museum at Cape Town, has in preparation a monograph upon the extra-tropical species of South African butterflies, which will be more than a revised edition of his *Rhopalocera Africæ Australis* (1866), now out of print. A new classification will be adopted, from the standpoint of the present state of knowledge and of the author's own larger experience, giving fuller details of the families, genera, and species; and entirely new plates will be issued, illustrating a considerable number of newly described or otherwise interesting forms. The book will be published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co.'s forthcoming publications include the following:—*The Coal and Iron Industries of the United Kingdom*, by Mr. Richard Meade, Assistant-Keeper of Mining Records, with Map of Coal-fields and Ironstone Deposits; *Tramways: their Construction and Working*, with Special Reference to the Tramways of the United Kingdom, by Mr. D. Kinnear Clark, M.Inst.C.E.; *Modern Metrology*, a Manual of the Metrical Units and Systems of the Present Century, by Mr. Louis D'A. Jackson, A.-M.I.C.E.; *Railway Continuous Brakes*, a Treatise on the several Systems in use in the United Kingdom, their Construction and Performance, with copious illustrations and numerous tables, by Mr. Michael Reynolds; *Tables, Memoranda, and Calculated Results, for Mechanics, Engineers, Architects, Builders, Surveyors, and others*, selected and arranged by Mr. Francis Smith; *The Art of Coining, Ancient and Modern*, a History of Money and Description of Money Manufacture, as practised to-day at the Royal Mint of Great Britain, by Mr. Joseph Newton, A.-M.I.C.E., and late of her Majesty's Mint; and *The Boiler-Maker's Ready Reckoner*, by Mr. John Courtney.

AMONG science books, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge announces *Freaks and Marvels of Plant Life; or, Curiosities of Vegetation*, by M. C. Cooke, LL.D.; *Miscellanies of Animal Life*, by E. Spooner; and *Our Museum*, by the Rev. H. Housman.

WE learn from *Nature* that Dr. Rudolph König is about to publish, in French, his remarkable researches in acoustics which have appeared at intervals in the *Annalen der Physik* and elsewhere during the past fifteen years. The work will be liberally illustrated with drawings of the more important apparatus which Dr. König has invented.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MR. COLBORNE BABER, the successor of the lamented W. F. Mayers at H.M. Legation at Peking, whose name is already favourably known in scientific circles, has lately received a splendid MS. in Lolo character, written very beautifully on silk, from a Lolo chief, in faithful fulfilment of a promise made three years ago. The MS., we believe, will presently be entrusted to Col. H. Yule, and will form a valuable addition to the materials already brought over by Mr. Baber. These consist of a list of words written in Mr. Baber's pocket-book by a Lolo "medicine-man," without transcriptions; a bilingual page (Chinese and Lolo); and a MS. of eight pages quarto, in Lolo character. M. Terrien de La Couperie states in communications on the subject to the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society, that he recognises in this writing, as in that on the stone seal of Harapa, an offshoot of the very stem which has produced, more or less directly, and in various degrees of modification, the Korean, Hifumi Japanese, Lampung, Rejang, Mangkassar, Battak, and Vatteluttu writings, as well as the Indo-Pali itself (according to M. de La Couperie's view of its origin). It is universally admitted that the Indo-Pali is not the ancestor of the others. This will doubtless be the subject of further researches.

At the meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions on September 23, Prof. Max Müller took his seat as foreign member of the French Institute, and delivered an address in French, giving an account of his discovery of Sanskrit MSS. in Japan. He also presented the volume of *Anecdota* which had been lately submitted to the Oriental Congress at Berlin.

At two recent meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Oppert read a paper upon the great inscription of Assurbanipal, King of Assyria, in which he recounts his exploits and his devotion to his god Nebo. Two points deserve special notice. One is the record of an eclipse of the sun, which astronomers can assign to June 24, 661 B.C., being a certain date in Assyrian chronology independent of Greek or Hebrew chroniclers. Another is the narrative of the defeat and death of Samutsum-Yukin, apparently a younger brother of Assurbanipal, who had raised Babylon in rebellion against him. Samutsum-Yukin, or Saesduchim, is described as perishing on a funeral pyre, upon which he was thrown by the enraged inhabitants, thus furnishing the original of the well-known story which the Greeks transferred (with variations) to his victorious brother, Assurbanipal, or Sardanapalus.

M. PAUL PIERRET, Keeper of the Egyptian Antiquities at the Louvre, has just published (Paris: Leroux) a monograph upon the Trilingual Decree of Canopus. This decree, which is inscribed upon a *stèle* discovered in 1866, consists of a hieroglyphic, a Greek, and a demotic text. It records the gratitude of all the priests of Egypt, assembled at Canopus, to Ptolemy Euergetes (247-222 B.C.) and his queen Berenice, and the institution of a separate class of priests to pay them divine honours. M. Pierret has given a literal translation, with notes, of the three texts, that of the demotic being taken from the second volume of M. Revillout's *Chrestomathie*.

AMONG Messrs. Trübner and Co.'s announcements in the department of philology, we notice the first-fruits of Dr. Theophilus Hahn's residence at Cape Town as custodian of the Grey Collection. This is entitled *Tsuni-Igoam*; or, *the Supreme Being of the Khoi-Khoi*. Khoi-Khoi, or "men of men," is the appellation by which the Hottentots call themselves—Hottentot, or, in Low German, "Hüttentüt," which

means "quack," being merely the name given to them by the first Dutch settlers from their well-known clucking manner of speech. The same publishers also have in hand a *Dictionary of the Swahili Language*, with an outline of the grammar, by the Rev. Dr. L. Krapf, missionary of the Church Missionary Society in East Africa. The Preface will contain an interesting account of Dr. Krapf's philological researches, carried on during the last thirty-eight years, respecting the large family of African languages extending from the Equator to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE August and September numbers [of the *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums*] contain a sketch of the late Jacob Bernays (1824-81), especially from his literary side; personal details might well have been given in greater abundance. Bernays' Jewish strictness is well known; but he was a philologist even in his theology, and he described it as "the great task assigned to humanity to unite the Bible [the Old Testament] with the culture of Greece and Rome." The same numbers contain a discussion by Doctor Grätz on the origin of vowel-points, and continuations of Dr. Back's and Dr. Gaster's contributions to the history of fables and folk-lore.

FINE ART.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PAPYRUS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

IN THE ACADEMY of the 3rd ult., I pointed out the connexion between the Prince of Wales's papyrus in the British Museum and the mummy of Queen Netem lately discovered at Dayr-el-Baharee. I have now had an opportunity of examining that papyrus; and, to the two facts already brought into juxtaposition, I think I see reason to add a third.

Of the five royal papyri noted in my former letter as having come into the market within the last few years, one, it will be remembered, was purchased by an English traveller (Col. Campbell), two were secured for the Boolak Museum, and two were bought for the Louvre. One of the two acquired by the Louvre is remarkable for its great length, fine penmanship, and excellent condition. M. Naville, in a paper contributed to the *Zeitschrift* in 1878, describes this papyrus (then just unrolled) as measuring 8 metres in length, and wanting only the commencement. The name of the deceased is read by M. Naville as simply Netem, with sometimes the addition of Suten Maut, or Royal Mother; and she is associated throughout with Her-Hor, High-priest of Amen, whose name in all those 8 metres of writing is only once enclosed in a royal cartouche. Netem is always styled Queen, or Royal Mother, or both; but never Royal Wife; whence M. Naville was led to conclude that she must have been Queen by right of descent from the Ramessides, and not the wife, but the mother, of Her-Hor. The papyrus concludes with an adoration-scene in which Osiris and Isis are worshipped by an officiating priest named Anmutef, behind whom stands an altar laden with offerings. Beyond this altar, facing the god and goddess, are seated a man and woman crowned with the royal asp. Beneath them runs the following inscription:—"Royal offering to Osiris, &c., &c., on the part of the First Prophet of Amen, Her-Hor, and the Royal Mother of the Lord of the Two Lands, &c., &c., the Queen Netem, justified, &c., &c."

Not having read this paper of M. Naville's since the time of its first publication in 1878, also not having seen the Prince of Wales's papyrus for at least two years, I did not, when writing to the ACADEMY, connect the Queen Netem of M. Naville with either the Queen Netem of M. Maspero or the royal lady whose

name is rendered as Mut-netem on the frame of the Prince of Wales's papyrus. That the cartouche so variously transliterated is one and the same, and that the Queen and her belongings, now so widely distributed, came originally from the one source, is, however, a fact which I think I can prove beyond dispute. The Louvre papyrus is incomplete; so is the papyrus belonging to H.E.H. the Prince of Wales. The Louvre papyrus is a document without a beginning; the Prince of Wales's papyrus is a document without an end—what the Louvre papyrus wants the Prince of Wales's papyrus supplies. The name of the deceased Queen, though written with some unimportant variants, is in both documents the same. The main characters are invariable, and the omitted vowels (which most Egyptologists conventionally render by E) are, in the present instances, supplied according to the theory of each translator. M. Naville takes Net'em for the name, and regards Maut, or Suten Maut (Royal Mother), as a title included in the cartouche. M. Maspero and the Prince of Wales's adviser (presumably Dr. Birch) regard the whole contents of the cartouche as forming the name only, and write it Notemit and Netem-Mut.

The name of this Queen, it must be confessed, is somewhat puzzling. It may be read, "The Royal Mother Netem," or "The Sweetness of Maut," or "The Delight of Maut." The first of these readings would suppose the maternity of Netem to be expressed within the limits of her cartouche; whereas royal cartouches as a rule enclose only proper names and throne-names, and not indications of parentage, paternity, and the like. If, on the contrary, the whole contents of the cartouche are taken as constructing the name of this Queen—Not-em-Maut—the addition of Suten (royal) remains unexplained. Seeing, however, that in this papyrus she is never styled Royal Wife, her right to the title of Royal Mother becomes a little ambiguous. It is to be noted, however, that the wife of Her-Hor, as given by Lepsius in the *Königsbuch*, reads "Great Royal Wife his Beloved, Netem-hotep," the determinative figure being crowned with the double plume of Amen. Lepsius reads "Netem" as "Semet." Maut is altogether absent, either as a title or as part of the name.

The Prince of Wales's fragment measures about sixteen feet in length. The border, which is about an inch or an inch and a-quarter in width, is perfect at the beginning, at the top, and at the bottom of the document, and only ceases where the papyrus has been cut off. The work of amputation has been rudely done, and the last vertical column of writing is partly sliced away. It would be interesting to compare this end with the beginning of the Paris fragment, and to ascertain whether any intermediate portion is missing. The first vignette in the Prince of Wales's papyrus represents Ra enthroned behind a table of offerings. Then follow seventy-six columns of hieroglyphic text reading from right to left, of which seventeen lines are short, being over the illustration. Next we have Her-Hor and Netem-Maut facing to left, in adoration of Ra; Her-Hor being styled the Osiris, Lord of the Two Lands, with his family name and divine name each enclosed in a royal oval.

Next follow four columns of text; and then, again, Her-Hor and Not-em-Maut, facing, however, to the right, in adoration of Osiris, who is seated in a shrine. Before him stand shelves and altars heaped with offerings. Isis is present above; while below we witness the weighing of the heart of Not-em-Maut, represented under the unusual form of a small female figure. The Queen herself, with her cartouche above her head, seems to appeal to Thoth, the divine registrar, who wears the form of a cynocephalus

ape, and is styled Lord of Sesennu. Here, in short, we have the famous chapter of "The Hall of Truths" (No. 125 of *The Ritual*). Next comes the scene of adoring the oval disk, supported by the two-armed Ankh, the base of which is obelisk-shaped; and then follow ninety-five vertical columns of text, headed by a line of vignettes as follows:—(1) Funeral procession: a boat bearing a shrine on a sledge drawn by two bullocks and three attendants, with a priest going before. (2) The same shrine, but without the boat, on a sledge drawn by men; a priest walking beside them, pouring libations. (3) Her-Hor seated in a pavilion and playing at draughts (both cartouches): see *The Ritual*, chap. xvii. (4) Queen Not-em-Maut as a human-headed heron (her cartouche in full, reading Suten-Maut Notem, the beloved Osiris) and Her-Hor (name-cartouche only) adoring the disk. (5) The mummy of Not-em-Maut, surmounted by her cartouche, and guarded by two vultures and a bennu, the bird sacred to Osiris and emblematic of the final resurrection. Here the papyrus ends abruptly, where cut off.

It is to be observed that the cartouche of Her-Hor (which occurs but once in the Paris fragment) is not only repeated each time that the King is represented in the Prince of Wales's fragment, but is twice given in full, with both ovals. He is always styled "the Osiris justified;" and, in the judgment-scene, it is he, and not Anubis, who introduces Not-em-Maut into the presence of Osiris. This would seem to indicate that Her-Hor died before Not-em-Maut. Prof. Maspero's paper written for the recent Orientalist Congress states with precision that Not-em-Maut, or Notemit, was the wife of Her-Hor; and it must therefore be concluded that this fact is recorded on the mummy-case and bandages discovered at Dayr-el-Baharee. But, in so far as I could gather from a very hasty observation of the Prince of Wales's papyrus, the title of Royal Wife is as conspicuously absent from the beginning of her funeral papyrus in London as from the end of that document in Paris.

Query: Is the Not-em-Maut of this divided papyrus identical with the Notem-hotep of the *Königsbuch*?
AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

M. RAJON'S ETCHING AFTER MR. OULESS'S PORTRAIT OF CARD. NEWMAN.

WE have received from the Etchers' Society, Arundel Street, Haymarket, a beautiful and in every way admirable impression of M. Rajon's latest and so far, in our opinion, his finest work—an etching after the portrait of Card. Newman by Mr. W. W. Oules, R.A., which excited so much interest when it appeared in the Academy exhibition. Mr. Oules's work has steadily gained force, vitality, and distinction; and, if it lack the commanding imagination which confers on some of Mr. Watts's portraits a vividness of interpretation that may almost be called creative, it is always animated by a noble realism which is perhaps, on the whole, a safer quality—certainly a quality which appeals to a greater number of minds and to a greater variety of moods. Mr. Oules's portraits have not the weight and impressiveness of those from the easel of his senior fellow-Academician, and do not, therefore, move us in the same way; but they have a stronger hold of pictorial as opposed to imaginative fact; and, while such supreme and overmastering vision as that displayed by Mr. Watts is as rare as it is precious, the pictorial instinct is necessarily of the very essence of the painter's art. M. Rajon's translation into black and white of Mr. Oules's pigments is so faithful that, in speaking of the work as pure portraiture, the same words will

hold good of both painting and etching. Concerning its qualities as a mere likeness, there will probably be some difference of opinion. In many strongly marked faces the predominant features seem to limit the range of expression, but in Card. Newman's face this is not so; its expressions are almost infinitely various, and, in selecting the look of one fortunate moment, the painter knows well how much there is left which he must regretfully forego. Some will probably say that M. Oules has foregone more than he has gained; but with this verdict we cannot agree. We may admit that this expression is not the happiest that might have been seized, but we do think it one of the most characteristic and illuminating. And if a portrait is to be judged by the quantity and quality of the essential facts which it adequately and harmoniously renders, the rank to be assigned to this particular portrait is undoubtedly high.

Of M. Rajon's etching it is really needless to say more than that in it the great French master of the needle is at his best; but such curt criticism would sound ungracious to all save the few who know how much it implies, and that all addition to it must be mere repetition and amplification. M. Rajon is the greatest etcher since Rembrandt, not because he works as Rembrandt worked, but because he understands as Rembrandt understood every possibility of his chosen vehicle, and knows, by the happy intuition which has come as the last gift of laborious years, the secret of its achievement. Mr. Hamerton, in a note appended to his interesting but one-sided paper on "The Philosophy of Etching," seems inclined to depreciate the art of Rajon and his school, because, as he puts the matter, it is "an art that can be taught and learned." This is true enough, but only in the sense that it is true of all art, and therefore, as criticism, it is vague and ineffective. To such work as this it certainly does not apply, for it is as unteachable and unlearnable as the art of an interpretative musician like Herr Anton Rubinstein. We have spoken of Mr. Oules's grasp of pictorial fact. One of the most noteworthy pictorial facts in Card. Newman's face of late years has been the peculiar ivory-like texture of the skin; and the reproduction in the etching of the courageous rendering of this texture in the portrait is a triumph of that subtle, mysterious art which cannot even describe itself to itself, but belongs to the region of the incommunicable. The artist's proofs, one of which has been sent us, have been carefully printed under the superintendence of the etcher; and the work, as a piece of pure etching, quite apart from its interest as a portrait, is sure to find a home in the portfolio of every judicious collector.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE success of Mr. Head's *Guide to the Greek Coins exhibited in Electrotypes in the King's Library at the British Museum* is unprecedented in the annals of numismatics. The first edition, published in 1880, was speedily exhausted, and a second edition was called for in the spring of this year. In three months the first issue of this edition was also sold out, and a second issue has already appeared. The principle upon which these several issues of the second edition are produced requires some explanation. In the first edition some eighty typical coins were exhibited in the photographic (autotype) plates. For the second edition, Mr. Head resolved to photograph, not a selection, but the entire series of coins exhibited in the King's Library and described in the *Guide*. This would require seventy plates. At the present price (half-a-crown) of the *Guide*, it was impossible to supply the whole of the seventy; and the plan was

therefore adopted of giving seven plates at a time, and dividing the second edition into ten separate issues, each containing seven different plates, and thus presenting, when complete, the whole seventy. The arrangement is a little complicated; and the ordinary public no doubt find something mysterious in a *Guide* whose plates begin at plate viii., as is the case with the present (second) issue. But it must be remembered that the price really represents no more than the cost of the plates, and the 128 pages of letterpress are thrown in for nothing. Ten half-crowns, or 25s., is a small price for a thoroughly representative series of photographs of nearly 800 of the finest Greek coins, extending from the birth of the art of coining, *circa* 700 B.C., to the Christian era, with ample descriptions and historical and artistic introductions. The nine duplicate copies of the letterpress may be discarded; and the remaining copy, with its seventy plates, will form the most complete and the best illustrated guide to the coins of the ancients in existence.

THE Artistic Stationery Company has sent us a selection of what may be described, though inadequately, as "Etched Christmas Cards." We are of those who have thought that the custom of sending these little gifts in the winter season has reached excess; nor have we been entirely reconciled to it by the exhibitions which some enterprising publishers have got up. But in the present case criticism of the custom yields entirely to admiration of the art which the custom has called into being. These productions of the Artistic Stationery Company, which are destined to penetrate into nearly every home in the land, deserve to rank among the chief of many efforts to popularise the finer kinds of art workmanship. It is not only that the designs—whether by Bartolozzi of the last century or by Mr. Tristram Ellis of the actual to-day—are gems in their way, perfectly adapted to their purpose; but their reproduction on paper and satin has been achieved with extraordinary success. The pleasure we felt on first looking at them has only turned to complete satisfaction after examining them closely. If we must express a dissonant feeling, it is one of regret that they are too beautiful and too delicate to be entrusted to the Post Office. We understand that the price of some of these exquisite little etchings is less than two shillings.

It is announced, we are glad to see, that Sir E. J. Reed has made a magnificent art-present to the town of Cardiff. This is none other than that masterpiece of Vicat Cole which was alluded to the other day in these columns as among the modern treasures of the Cardiff Exhibition.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS announce two important art books to be ready next month. These are—Mr. David Law's twenty etchings of *The Thames—Oxford to London*, now for the first time published in book form with descriptive letterpress; and *The Tyne and its Tributaries*, by Mr. W. J. Palmer, illustrated with upwards of 150 wood-cuts, drawn and engraved by the author.

MR. P. G. HAMERTON's forthcoming work on *The Graphic Arts*, which we have already announced, will be published by Messrs. Seeley and Co., probably before the end of the present year. The publishers have spared neither trouble nor expense in illustrating it as completely as the present very advanced state of the printing arts will allow. All kinds of engraving and most kinds of drawing, either by the best living masters or by the most promising of their younger brethren, will be represented; and, with regard to the dead, their finest work will be reproduced in very close *facsimile*. The illustrations are as far as possible new, and engraved expressly for the work. The list is not yet quite complete; but

among those already arranged for we notice—a *Portrait of S. T. Coleridge*, by MacIise, in lead pencil; a *Study*, by Sir F. Leighton, in silver-point; a *Sleeping Head*, by Mr. E. Burne Jones, in brown chalk; a *French Market*, by Lhermitte; a wood-cut of *Birds*, by Bewick; and other wood-cuts after Holbein and Dürer; and the late C. H. Jeens' *Portrait of A. Macmillan, Esq.*, in stipple and line.

A NEW volume of the *Magazine of Art* will begin with the November number, which will contain an original etching by Mr. G. P. Jacomb Hood, entitled "The Fisher-Folks' Harvest." We are glad to learn that the enlargement of this excellent periodical which was carried out twelve months ago has proved as successful as it deserved; and, from the papers announced for the coming volume, we judge that publishers and editor alike are sparing no pains to maintain its character.

IN their series of "The International Numismata Orientalia," Messrs. Trübner and Co. will have ready in about a fortnight Mr. Frederic W. Madden's *Coins of the Jews*, which may be regarded as a revised edition of the important work issued by the author in 1865 under the title of *History of the Jewish Coinage and Money in the Old and New Testaments*. The publication of the late M. de Saulcy's *Numismatique de la Terre-Sainte* has rendered it unnecessary to reproduce the coins of the smaller towns of Palestine; but, with this exception, Mr. Madden's new work will represent a complete history of the Jewish coinage from the earliest times to the destruction of Jerusalem and the building of Aelia Capitolina by order of the Emperor Hadrian. Another volume in preparation for the same series is *The Coins of Arakan, of Pegu, and of Burma*, with autotype illustrations, by Sir Arthur Phayre, late Commissioner of British Burma, the highest living authority upon everything connected with that country.

TO the "Companion" to the *British Almanack* for 1882, published by the Stationers' Company, Mr. John Crowdy will contribute a review of "Recent Progress in the Small Arts." We believe that this is the tenth year that Mr. Crowdy has written an article for this old-established publication.

WE learn from the *Indian Mirror* that some native art students, trained in the Government schools, have started a common studio at Calcutta, under a competent manager. They undertake to paint portraits, illustrate books, and illustrate all kinds of lithographic and decorative work and wood-engraving. They have already begun to adorn the walls of several Hindu houses in Bengal with decorative paintings, and have prepared for sale a series of chromo-lithographs having for subject scenes of Hindu mythology.

CONCURRENTLY with the Church Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne, there will be opened on Monday, October 3, an exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art, under the same management as in previous years. Most of the leading church furnishes are represented, and there is, in addition, a loan collection, embracing upwards of 400 exhibits, to which many local antiquaries and others have contributed. This department of the exhibition consists of examples of ancient embroidery, including a fifteenth-century altar frontal, the property of Lieut.-Col. Hill Llandaff; a cope and portion of a chasuble, lent by Mrs. Bayman, of the Royal School of Art Needlework; and two sets of vestments, in the cinquecento style, Italian work, contributed by Mr. Scarlett Thomson. Church plate is represented by a collection of ancient chalices and patens, the property of Mr. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham; a chalice made at York in 1599, and a chalice and paten

formerly belonging to Hagley church, Worcestershire, which formed part of the Demidoff Collection, recently dispersed.

THE Spanish papers state that the discovery has been made in the Colonial Office at Madrid of a small picture in oils of Columbus, in a perfect state of preservation. It represents him as about forty years of age, with thick dark hair and a hooked nose. It bears the inscription "Columbus Lygur. novi orbis repertor;" and it is conjectured to be a contemporary portrait.

ONE of Lucien Gautier's clever etchings of street-scenes in Paris is given in *L'Art* this week.

IT is not surprising that the Ecole des Beaux-Arts should find its space insufficient when we are told that the number of its pupils, which amounted in 1863 to 525, now exceeds 1,400. A grant of 6,000,000 frs. has lately been asked of the Government for the enlargement of its buildings; and certainly it seems desirable that a school so largely attended by students of all nations should not have its energies cramped for want of room. At present, some of its collections are obliged to be stored away for want of space to exhibit them. At the annual competitions, also, there is sometimes only accommodation for about half the number of candidates.

THE remainder of the important collection of old German pictures made by Herr von Dursch was sold a short time ago at Rottweil. The gems of this interesting collection had long before been disposed of, but enough remained of works of the early period of art to give the sale a considerable interest, though more perhaps from an archaeological than an artistic point of view. In particular, a large collection of works of the very early Swabian school excited attention from their extreme rarity and historic value. Fortunately, they all fell to one bidder, so that the collection has not been broken up. Three so-called rose-garland pictures were also among the rare works sold. These quaint works show the Virgin in the centre surrounded by a garland of little medallions depicting the joys and sorrows of her life. They were much in favour in early German art. The three of the Dursch collection were excellently preserved. They were stated to have been dated 1492; but the painter or painters do not seem to be known.

THE results of the further excavations that are now being carried on at Pompeii appear to be of considerable importance. A correspondent of *L'Art* writes to that journal "that every day brings something new to light," and that quite recently the researches have assumed a new and exceptional interest. Several important works of art have been discovered in the Region IX., in which the workmen are now busy. In particular is mentioned a fountain in the form of a temple, adorned with bands of mosaic, depicting the birth of Venus and other classic myths. In the centre of the fountain is a statue of Silenus on a pedestal, supposed from its excellence to be the work of some Greek artist. Several such fountains have been found at Pompeii, but this claims pre-eminence from its size, beauty, and admirable preservation. In the same house wherein it was found have also been exposed some beautiful frescoes superior in style to any yet discovered of the late Roman period. They represent various Greek myths, and are described as striking in design and careful in execution—evidently the work of an artist gifted with true perception of beauty and decorative effect, though somewhat defective in drawing.

THE STAGE.

A REVIVAL of an old piece, and the performance of a new—*Never too Late to Mend* at the Adelphi, and the play of last Saturday night at the Court—are the only two theatrical events worth even the shortest mention in these columns since we wrote briefly two weeks ago of *The Lights o' London*. Perhaps many playgoers at the Adelphi, seeing Mr. Charles Warner's admirable performance of the hero, Tom Robinson, and the capacities of the play generally, have wondered why London managers have so seldom revived *Never too Late to Mend*. If some of it is melodramatic, it is at all events melodrama by a most vigorous hand; the characters are skilfully touched, the pathos is genuine, and the sympathies of the audience are invited to be in the right place. At the Adelphi, Mr. Warner stands only at the head of an almost universally well-chosen company for the interpretation of the piece; but his own performance may yet be singled out as the freshest and most forcible of all. We doubt whether a long life will be accorded to the new play at the Court. It is an adaptation of a French original, which appears to have been itself less "original" than Gallic plays are generally assumed to be. Its story the daily newspapers have told at sufficient length, and it is singularly gloomy and forbidding, albeit skilfully contrived. Stress should be laid upon the acting of Mr. John Clayton and of Miss Louise Moodie, for each is of an elaborate kind. Mr. Clayton, indeed, is habitually artistic; as regards Miss Moodie, we cannot consider her especially sympathetic. Powerful, however, in parts not quite fortunate both actors undeniably are.

MUSIC.

THE twentieth triennial Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on October 11, 12, 13, and 14. Mr. Alberto Randegger will be the new conductor. Sir Julius Benedict has resigned, but his name will long be remembered in connexion with these festivals, at which he has distinguished himself both as composer and conductor since the year 1845. The programmes contain many features of interest. Four works have been composed expressly for this festival—a sacred cantata, *St. Ursula*, by Mr. F. H. Cowen; *The Sun Worshipers*, by Mr. Arthur Goring Thomas; an overture to Shakspeare's *Henry V.*; and the *Harvest Festival*, a symphonic poem for orchestra, with organ and chorus, by Mr. J. F. Barnet. A festival programme without Mendelssohn's *Elijah* is certainly new; but we think the directors have wisely chosen in its place the other and less frequently heard oratorio, *St. Paul*. Another novelty at a festival will be Berlioz' *Faust*. Mr. E. Prout's concerto for organ and orchestra will be played by Dr. Bunnett and conducted by the composer. The principal vocalists announced are Mme. Albani, Miss Mary Davies, Mrs. Osgood, Mdme. Patey, Mdme. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. F. King, Mr. Brockbank, and Mr. Santley. Mr. J. T. Carrodus will be solo violin and leader; Dr. Bunnett, organist; and Dr. Hill, chorus-master.

MR. SAMUEL HAYES announces a season of Italian opera at the Lyceum Theatre during the months of October and November. Meyerbeer's *Dinorah* has been chosen for the opening performance (to-night), and Mdle. Marie Marimon will make her first appearance in England for three years. On Monday, *Rigoletto* will be given, with Mdme. Rose Hersee, who will appear for the first time since her return from Australia. Signor Li Calsi will be the conductor.

THEATRES.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. EDWARD CLARE.
(Under the direction of Mr. JOHN CLAYTON.)
To-night, at 8,
Messrs. Arthur Cecil, Henry Kemble, and Dion G. Boucicault; Mesdames
L. Merodilla and Hélène Stoepl.
At 8.45, a new Drama, entitled

HONOUR,
in which Messrs. John Clayton (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendal),
Arthur Cecil, Arthur Dacre, Frank Cooper, and Henry Neville; Mesdames
Carlotta Addison, Messrs. and Louise Mouldie (by permission of Messrs.
Hare and Kendal), will appear.
Musical Director, Herr ARMBRUSTER. Secretary, Mr. GEORGE COLEMAN.
Box-office open from 11 to 5.

DURRY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
To-night, an entirely original sensational and domestic Drama, by PAUL
MERITT and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, entitled

YOUTH,
will be produced.
Scenery by Julian Hicks and Henry Emden. Properties by Labhart.
Music by Oscar Barrett.

Messrs. Augustus Harris, John Ryder, W. H. Vernon, A. Matthison, H.
Nicholls, Kelsey, Estcourt, Ed. Butler, &c., and Harry Jackson; Mesdames
Littou, Louise Willes, Billington, H. Creswell, Maude de Vere, Amy Cole-
ridge, and Caroline Hill.

The effects include: Tableau 1. A Rustic Country Churchyard, and Celebration
of the Festival Service in the Height of Summer—The Son's Departure.
Tableau 2. A Mechanical Scene of the Crossing of the River Thames near Windsor.
Tableau 3. A Gorgeous Drawing-room Scene, for which *carte blanche*
has been given to the eminent firm of Messrs. Gilroy & Co.
Tableau 4. A Charming Conservatory, with a View of the Albert Bridge
by Night. Tableau 5. A True and Realistic Glimpse of Life in a Convict
Prison, and the March of the Convicts to the Extension Works. Tableau 6.
A Regiment of Troops Embarking for India in the *Serpent*, and the Departure
of this tremendous ship. Tableau 7. The Heroic Defence of Hawk's
Point by the British Troops, showing a true picture of modern warfare; the
arms supplied by the Birmingham Small Arms Company, and the Gatling
guns by Sir William Armstrong & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Tableau 8.
The Churchyard in the Depth of Winter, the New Year's Service being
celebrated—The Son's Return.

FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
SUMMER SEASON
(Under the management of Mr. CARTON.)
To-night, at 8.30, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled

IMPRUDENCE,
by A. W. PINERO.
Messrs. Carton, Leonard Royno, Clifford Cooper, A. Wood, A. Redwood,
G. L. Gordon, Hugh Moss, W. H. Gilbert, and Edward Lightton; Mesdames
Compton, Emily Miller, Laura London, and Kate Bishop.

Preceded, at 7.30, by HIS LAST LEGS.
Box-office open from 10 till 5. Prices from 1s. to £3.5s. No fees for
bookings. Musical Director, Mr. BAIRDOW. Acting Manager, Mr. F.
CAYENDISH MACDONELL.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. W. A. BURT.
The Opera Season under the direction of Mr. J. HESLOP.
To-night, at 8, reproduction of

LES CLANCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
Preceded, at 7.30, by MY WIFE'S QUILT.
New dresses by Moss, and Madame Alias. New scenery by Ryan. Sup-
ported by the following company—Mesdames Fanny Heywood, Irene
Verona, Tudor, &c.; Messrs. Wilford Morgan, F. Darrell, J. Neville, J.
Davies, and Siebel Barry. Conductor, M. GOOSSENS.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.
To-night, at 8.30, the new Aesthetic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT
and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled

PATIENCE.
Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Harrington, Richard Temple, F.
Thornton, A. Law, and Edward Lely; Mesdames Louisa Braham, Jessie
Bond, Julia Gwynne, Fortescue, and Alice Barrett.
Produced under the personal direction of the Author and Composer.
Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.

Preceded, at 8, by UNCLE SAMUEL,
by ARTHUR LAW and GEORGE GROSSMITH.
Doors open at 7.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.
To-night, at 8, a new and original Drama, in five acts,
THE LIGHTS OF LONDON,
by GEORGE R. SIMS.

Mr. WILSON BARRETT as HAROLD ARMYTAGE.
Miss ELEANOR as ELISE.
Messrs. Walter Spinkman, E. S. Willard, Bouchamp, Poach, Doane,
Evans, C. Culbert, Manning, Grainger, C. Coote, B. Cullen, Layard,
Phipps, &c., and George Barrett; Mesdames Ormsby, Eugénie Edwards,
G. Wright, A. Cooke, Maude Citherow, and Stephens.

The new scenery by Messrs. Stafford Hall, W. Spang, and Walter Hann.
The overture and incidental music by Mr. Michael Connelly.
Preceded, at 7, by the Farce, by J. E. O'DON.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC FIGHT,
in which Mr. George Barrett, &c., Mesdames Emily Waters and Nellie
Vincent, will appear.

Box-office open from 11 till 5. Doors open at 6.30. Carriages at 11.
Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON. Acting Manager, Mr. H. HIERMAN.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.
To-night, at 8.30, a new Comedy in three acts, called
THE COLONEL,
by F. C. BERNARD.

Messrs. Coghlan, H. Beerbohm-Tree, W. Herbert, FitzRoy, and R. Buck-
stone; Mesdames Amy Roselle, Myra Halse, C. Grahams, Sothorn,
Hosson, and Leigh Murray.

Doors open at 8; commence at 8.30. Carriages at 10.50. Box-office open
daily from 11 till 5, under the control of Mr. MILLER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
On MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 3,
LA MASCOTTE,
by FARNIE and REECE, will be produced on a grand scale.

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Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D'OLY CARTE.
Mr. Carte begs to announce that this new Theatre, situated between the
Grand (Boulevard) and the Victoria Embankment, will be OPENED
to the public on THURSDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 6, on which date Messrs.
W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN's Aesthetic Opera,

PATIENCE,
will be transferred, with the present company, increased chorus, and
entirely new scenery and costumes, from the Opera Comique to the Savoy
Theatre.

Box-seats for the Opening Night will be allotted in reply to applica-
tions made by letter, addressed to the Acting Manager, Opera Comique
Theatre, in the order in which they are received. Seats for the Second
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